# Earth First!

**Yule 1994** — **Vol. XV, No. II**

**December 21** — **THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL** — **$3.50**


# ALASKA WOLF-KILL SUSPENDED

BY JOHN GREEN

Reacting to tremendous public outcry against their methods and incompetence, on December 1 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) indefinitely suspended this winter's wolf-kill. In a disgusting incident which probably typifies the state's methods, four wolves were caught in wire snares and left to struggle. One of them chewed off its own leg. This incident and the subsequent attempt by a state biologist to kill one of the trapped wolves were videotaped by reporters and wolf biologist Dr. Gordon Haber. The state biologist shot one of the wolves five times at point blank range over the course of an hour without killing it, before realizing that he was using the wrong ammunition.

The wolf-kill had been going on in Game Management Unit (GMU) 20A, south of Fairbanks, since the beginning of October. So far, 22 wolves have been killed. It took the embarassment of having their methods exposed nationally for ADF&G to suspend the kill. The state has been using bait stations, snares, and steel-jaw traps to carry out their program. There is some concern that the more than 700 snares will not be removed fast enough to prevent the deaths of more wolves.

The suspension of the wolf-kill is dependent on an ADF&G investigation of the incident and the methods used in the program. The state Board of Game meets in January, and the kill could be resumed at that time.

Last winter, ADF&G killed 98 wolves in GMU 20A. This slaughter was touted as necessary to bolster the size of the Delta caribou herd, which ranges in the area. Historically, the herd has fluctuated between 1,500 and 10,000 animals; it now stands at 3,500. Although the state acknowledges weather as the reason for a recent decline, ADF&G decided two years ago to pander to hunting interests and start killing wolves. According to Dr. Haber, who has studied wolves for close to 30 years, "There's no justification for what they're doing... They claim that the caribou herd collapsed. It didn't."

Seventy percent of Alaskans, and conservation groups both within and outside the state oppose the wolf-kill, yet hunting interests (including six of the seven Board of Game members) stand in the way of change. Alaska's new Governor, Tony Knowles, has expressed opposition to the kill, and had stated that he would cancel the program upon taking office.

Suspension of the state-sponsored wolf-kill will unfortunately have no effect on the legal hunting of wolves in Alaska. Two years ago, the state initiated so-called "land and shoot" hunting, abolished bag limits on wolves, and extended the hunting season to seven months. Under "land and shoot," hunters can locate wolves from the air, land at least 100 yards away, then shoot the wolves. These rules are impossible to enforce, and hunters are able to shoot wolves from the air or run wolves to exhaustion before killing them.

Wolf hunting under these liberal regulations resulted in the *documented* deaths of 1,472 wolves during the last hunting season. Many monitors of hunting, including state officials, think this is a sizable underestimate due to the prevalence of poaching. According to ADF&G, the population of wolves in Alaska has decreased from an estimated 17-20,000 in the 1970s to between 5,000 and 7,000 today.

Please write to Governor-elect Tony Knowles in support of his stand against the state wolf slaughter. Urge him to push for a total ban on the hunting and trapping of wolves in Alaska. Also urge him to restore balance to the Board of Game. Two seats will be vacated in 1995, and two more in 1996. Be sure to mention that you will continue to boycott Alaska and Alaskan products if there is no change in the state's deplorable wolf-killing regulations. His address is PO Box 110001, Juneau, AK 99811-0001, phone (907) 465-3500, fax (907) 465-3532.

Friends of the Wolf Cascadia recently formed to help bring public attention to the depradation of wolves in Alaska. If the Alaska hunt is off for this season, they intend to go to the Yukon to assist in Friends of the Wolf BC's campaign against that hunt. We need snowmachines, expedition dome tents, snowshoes, a camcorder, very warm sleeping bags, and of course, money. Friends of the Wolf Cascadia can be contacted at PO Box 42361, Portland, OR 97242, phone (503) 948-5482.

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance plays an important role in exposing the wolf-kill through information dispersal. Their address is PO Box 202022, Anchorage, AK 99520. Contributions are essential to meet the costs of these campaigns, and comments and suggestions are encouraged.

For more suggestions on how to pressure the state of Alaska to change their backward attitude toward wolves, see the Samhain, 1993, issue of the *EF!J*.

## STONE ACTION!

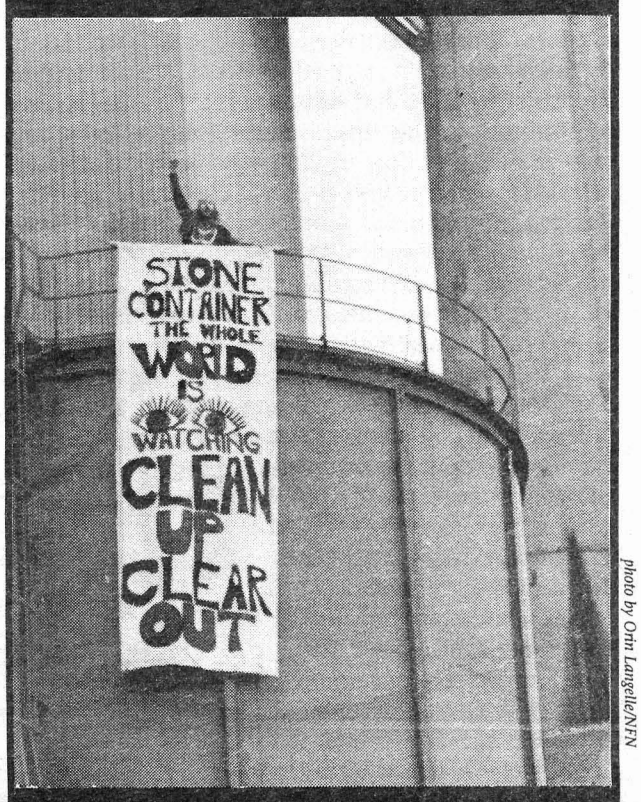



photo by Orin Langelle/NFN

*Asanté Riverwind unfurls a banner at the Stone Container Corporation mill outside Missoula, MT, on November 14. The action followed the Native Forest Network's Second International Temperate Forest conference. Story on page 5.*

# BALLOT VICTORIES

BY EUNICE MORLIANIS

Grassroots activists in Arizona and Oregon succeeded in passing citizen ballot initiatives designed to end the barbaric hunting and trapping of sensitive wildlife species. Trophy hunting and trapping has long been used by state wildlife agencies to suppress predator populations as a subsidy to the already spoon fed livestock and timber industries.

Oregon's Measure 18 bans the use of dogs in the pursuit of bears and mountain lions and the baiting of bears. Houndhunting and baiting have increasingly been employed by poachers providing bear parts for the Asian black market for traditional medicines such as bear gall. Supporters of Measure 18 point out that bears and large cats such as mountain lions are declining dramatically worldwide due to habitat loss and hunting. The suspension of unethical and cruel "hunting" methods against these last wild predators is seen as a great victory in the struggle to preserve Oregon's biodiversity.

Activists in Arizona finally passed Proposition 201. It bans all trapping and poisoning of wildlife, except rodents and trapping for public health and safety, on all public land. A similar initiative was defeated in 1993. Over 58 percent of Arizona's voters approved Prop 201, displaying the public's decreasing tolerance for senseless eradication of their state's wildlife.

Both of these measures will no doubt be the targets of industry motivated attempts to repeal them. Voters in both Oregon and Arizona should be prepared to lobby their legislatures against repeal of these progressive conservation measures.


ROD CORONADO GRANTED BAIL — SEE PAGE 18

# EARTH FIRST!

**NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!**

**POB 1415 • EUGENE, OREGON 97440 • (503) 741-9191**


# It's a Vision Thing

Yes, this is one of those editorials that focuses on the *Journal* itself and not the issues it covers. Ya see it all started at a wedding we attended this autumn. At the reception, our fellow editor John was cornering people and forcing them to talk to him about what they'd like to see in the *Journal* and what they'd like the *Journal* to become. After watching this behavior for several hours, the rest of us staffers became concerned for John's mental health (figuring he's kind of a loose cannon anyway), so I cornered him to find out what was on his mind. What came out of that somewhat inebriated conversation was the idea of a *Journal* staff retreat, where we could talk about things we never have time to talk about but which are vital to the future of the paper (and dare I say it, possibly even the movement). So in early December the staff settled in for a winter wonderland weekend in our secluded yet opulent cabin in the Cascades.

We spent the weekend skiing, snowshoeing, hot springing, drinking, playing cards and...oh yeah, meeting. Actually, pretty much all we did was meet. A lot of what we discussed had to do with the nuts and bolts of running the paper. Considerable time was devoted to taking on new responsibilities and acknowledging old ones. This will be John's last issue as a long-term staffer, so that leaves three of us as editors (Craig, Jim and myself—we're always here—give us a call) and our business manager Karen. For what it's worth, we're accepting applications for the long-term editor position. We're especially interested in women with police records.

Future salary projections were brought up and scoffed at. So, here we have four individuals taking on the work of at least six on $200 each per month, with little hope of ever making a "living wage." It's a good thing Craig, Jim and I aren't planning on raising families. After talking about how poor some of us feel (but how rich and rewarding our lives are), one thing led to another and before we could stop ourselves we were talking about the vision thing. We all felt pretty strongly that the *Journal* should be used as an organizing tool and be an indispensable part of the larger enviro movement. Along with having activist how-to's (how to file a timber sale appeal, how to organize a demo, wrench a dozer, etc.), we'd like to expand our muckraking role into doing exposés on corporations and compromising mainstream environmental groups. We decided that our radical-no-compromise-brouhaha is a strong asset and there's no reason we shouldn't be able to raise our circulation to at least 20,000 (our current circulation is 7,000).

We discussed the possibility of switching to a magazine format. We're a long way from actually making that happen but the wheels are turning. We acknowledged that we would all like to move toward more investigative reporting rather than newsletter content. Some of us feel that we'd like to get feedback on all this and more from our readers.

A few things occurred to me after the retreat. For instance, I have to ask myself where this movement is going. Are we going through a natural stagnation period or are our tools and methods evolving? Perhaps mainstream environmentalists truly have bought the Clinton administration's happy-face clearcuts and Option 9-type solutions, leaving things like forest monitoring to us hapless overworked radicals. Next thing ya know we're spread too thin. We have Earth First! front groups popping up left and right, doing the work the paid big wigs in DC should be doing. Are we gearing up for a final battle—a fight to the bitter end, or are we sitting on our grown-up butts, crying (and muttering) into our beer?

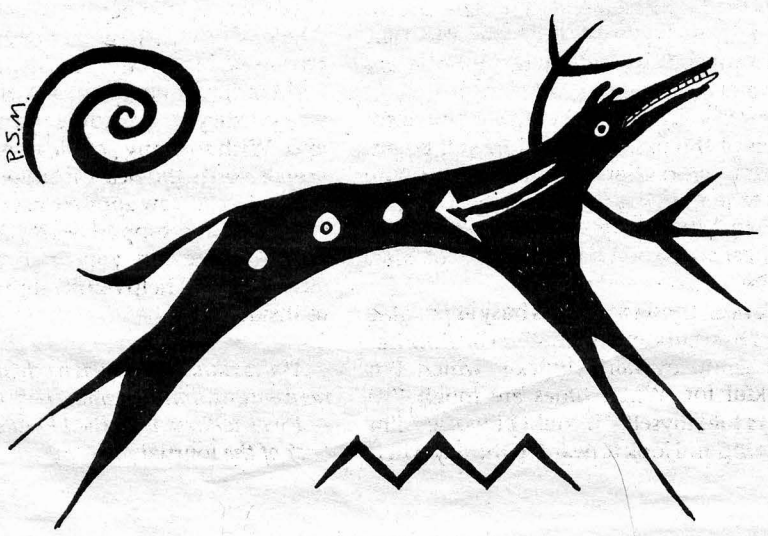
I'd like to think that having a Republican Congress will help us unite against an easily identifiable common enemy. Something's gotta give. But then I think about the fact that in my home region the same dedicated few have been doing thier activism since I first started wearing a clenched fist t-shirt eight years ago (and this is in the Bay Area—hot bed of liberalism and all that). Where are the thousands of bright-eyed acolytes? Am I just wasting time by writing this? Is anybody listening?

—KIMBERLY DAWN

# *Yule* *by Peggy Sue McRae*

Winter solstice marks the longest night of the year and the beginning of winter. The midwinter celebration has traditionally honored solar saviors and dying gods.

Among our earliest records of human spirituality are the animal cave paintings in France. Images of ice age hunting magic express the need in shamanic tribal religion to identify with and appease the spirits of animals killed for the survival of the tribe. Two thousand years ago many human societies had replaced hunting and gathering with farming and agriculture. At this time a new religion was born. The birth of Jesus in a stable where he lay in a manger and was surrounded by domestic farm animals and beasts of burden reflected a significant change in human relationships with the animal kingdom. Jesus himself then becomes the blood sacrifice dying for our sin. The christisan mysteries have their root in shamanic hunting magic and culminate with high tech televangelists ministering to the psychological needs and collective guilt of factory farm fed consumers.




Modern nature and goddess worship arise embracing feminism, animal liberation and vegetarianism. The Earth Goddess reaches into our divided psyche to heal us and guide us back into the garden .Winter solstice celebrates her rebirth and renewal.


## Earth First!
## Yule
## December 21, 1994
## Vol. XV, No. II

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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**SCHEDULE**

*Earth First! Journal* is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and cross-quarter days: November 1, December 21 or 22 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 or 22 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 or 22 (Summer Solstice), August 1, and September 21 or 22 (Autumnal Equinox). One-year subscriptions in the U.S. via third class mail are $25. First class delivery is $35. Outside the USA, surface delivery is $35 and airmail is $45. Corporate and law enforcement rate is $45.

**Deadline for the next issue is:**

**January 13**

# Rethinking Environmental-First Nations Relationships

*We recognize that the fight is a long one and that we cannot hope to win it alone. To win, to secure the future, we must join hands with like-minded people and create a strength though unity.*

Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy, 1979

*To make an honest assessment, you must be able to put yourself in the place of the oppressed.*

Daniel Paul, *We Were Not The Savages: A Micmac Perspective on the Collision of European and Aboriginal Civilization*, 1993

*The fact is that by the end of the decade, aboriginal people are going to own or control a third of the Canadian land mass and be the recipient of $5 billion or $6 billion.*

Ron Jamieson, Bank of Montreal aboriginal banking unit, in *The Financial Post Magazine*, March 1993

By David Orton

An absolute priority for the environmental and green movement, and Canadian society itself, must be to try and sort out the appropriate relationship with indigenous peoples in Canada. This is a vision quest that all of us who have any environmental and social justice sentiment need to embark on. It is a matter of urgency and the reason for writing this article.

While animal and plant nations or communities pre-date the arrival of humans, in Canada, aboriginal peoples can be considered the first or founding human nations. Aboriginal peoples have visions of the future, as well as views on their historical past in Canada and they are seeking alliances with others from such positions. In order for non-native environmentalists and greens to enter into alliances with aboriginal peoples, non-native environmentalists themselves should have a realistic perspective or analysis of aboriginal issues and their appropriate resolution.

Major changes in land and water use in Canada are being implemented or discussed due to aboriginal land claims. There are "specific" and "comprehensive" land claims directed at a growing number of existing national and provincial parks across Canada. Land claims will and are affecting the establishment of new protected areas and parks—and also the Endangered Spaces Campaign, initiated by World Wildlife Fund Canada, which has been endorsed by many environmental groups.

The quotation from Ron Jamieson, of the Bank of Montreal "aboriginal banking unit" shows that the corporate class in Canada well understands the ongoing changes in land and water use in favour of aboriginal peoples in Canada and is positioning to profit from it and to steer the changes so as to extend, not undermine, the existing industrial capitalist system.

The relationship with aboriginal peoples is an extremely sensitive topic within the environmental movement (more sensitive even than discussions of ecofeminism/gender relations or the relations between workers/the working class and environmentalists). "Discussion" of Amerindian issues among environmentalists often seems restricted to repeating general statements such as "Natives were/are model environmentalists and it is necessary to unite to defend Mother Earth," or the expression of a general support for the right of First Nations to self-determination and the satisfactory resolution of land claims. Realistic public discussion is usually avoided by environmentalists and greens. Avoidance of contentious native issues is considered good manners.

However, there is something quite wrong in the existing environmental/First Nations relationship. Conflicting perspectives towards the natural world are smothered over, for example, in some forestry groups which are working with indigenous nations and activists.

Just as there is government and corporate "greenspeak" or "greenwash," there is "native speak"—using seemingly progressive or spiritual rhetoric as a cover to advance a narrow self-interest which is anti-Earth. Corporations and governments can wear native masks. There is a remarkable absence of any sympathetic yet critical analysis from the environmental or green side.

A couple of issues which need to be discussed openly are: what are some of the existing models in the environmental and green movements of environmental/indigenous relations and why are they not satisfactory; and how can non-natives work environmentally and politically with indigenous people?

Environmentalists and organizations who have come forward as promoting alliances with aboriginal peoples, such as Taiga Rescue Network or Canada's Future Forest Alliance, seem to present an "alliance" as merely a blanket endorsement of stated aboriginal positions. Thus, the TRN, at their August 1994 Edmonton conference, according to a posting on the electronic network, took the position that:

*Indigenous peoples' rights in the temperate and snow forests must be respected even if they appear to conflict with environmentalists' concerns, concluded activists at a week-long conference that wound up in this Canadian city...*

I totally disagree with this position, which has been evolving within the mainstream TRN since its formation in 1992 at Jokkmokk, in northern Sweden.

One cannot ignore obvious environmental (or social) contradictions within native communities, just as one cannot ignore contradictions held by non-native environmentalists. Deeper environmental positions are a minority and radical trend in the non-native environmental movement. Some of the native trends being criticized in this article have a strong counterpart in the mainstream environmental movement.

Traditional natives and radical environmentalists are working shoulder-to-shoulder on a number of environmental issues. Yet generally ignored in non-native mainstream (and most of the radical) environmental circles are such contradictions as:

- support by some natives for "sustainable development" and for working with the forest industry, as in so-called Model Forest Projects, or the pulpwood logging in La Verendrye Park in Quebec;
- native-sanctioned logging of temperate old-growth rainforest in Clayoquot Sound in British Columbia, which undercut the growing national and international protest movement to save the Sound's rainforest;
- support for the fur industry and commercial trapping, even though this industry was imposed on First Nations by European colonial powers, and rests on a "resourcist" human-centered view of our relationship to wildlife and the natural world;
- support for the wolf kill in the Yukon to "save" a caribou herd;
- a recent proposal by the Meadow Lake Tribal Council, in Saskatchewan, supported by the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada, to have a nuclear waste site on their territory for waste from Canada

*continued on page 28*

# Letters to The Editors

October 19, Full Moon

Since the last moon I have again had tears of anger and sorrow. Rod was arrested on September 28 in Arizona. Once again they've locked up another warrior. The wheels of the 'Just-Us' system try to trample another one.

In just so coincidental timing, security here has told me they're holding back magazines, newsletters and newsclippings sent to me! Taking away one of the biggest things keeping me happy. I've been on the dreaded telephone a lot (they haven't taken that away, yet) keeping up to date and more often than not keeping others up to date.

I've seen egos and attitudes come out of the woodwork in the last three weeks. It's made me quite angry, sad and frustrated that some people can't work together even when someone needs them most. All too many people and groups (big and small) seem to need to control as much as they can. If you can't for just this one time do as Rod has asked: "...put petty differences aside, time to hold each others hands TOGETHER," then stand back, shut up and let others do what needs to be done. Rod's trial will be next year some time and I expect a fair number of people will be subpoenaed. How many of you will refuse to testify for the so-called "Just-Us" system? It's time to start gathering your strength and support soon; you may need it.

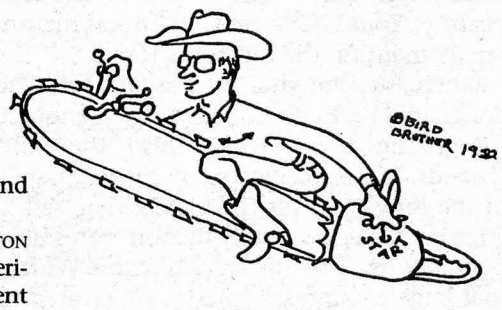
Most of you know of the FBI's 'Cointelpro' tactics of the past. Beware they still go on, probably more than ever. You can be sure they're just loving it as some of us argue, fight and spread rumors. Beware of what you hear and be even more careful of what you say.

I've been trying to keep as busy as possible both physically and mentally. The time has been going by fairly quickly which I'm thankful for. When times are tough I've always told myself, "It could be worse." I'm surviving and look forward to the day when I can once again be with the mountains and trees.

—Darren Thurston

PS: One last word regarding the North American ALF Supporters Group. At the moment but one person does 80+ percent of the day-to-day work. That person is unpaid and yet regularly puts in 8-12 hour days doing support work. Their office has been broken into and computer equipment and files stolen and yet they're still doing more work than ever. With so many people imprisoned this year in North America, the Supporters Group has had to borrow approximately $2,000 to cover costs of support work. Any help in raising money in your area or personal donations will help the SG support those of us inside.

*At press time Darren was receiving most of his mail once again. His address is on page 18. The ALFSG's address is in the EF! directory in the back of the* Journal.




Dear Folks,

A word to the wise. It's not a good idea to try to hide stuff on your computer if you don't know what we systems professionals can do. When I read the account of the break-in at ALFSG I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. Poor babes in the woods. Simple password protection might keep a typical PC user out of your sensitive files but it won't stop one of us. Any operating systems programmer who couldn't get those files should turn in his or her terminal and find another line of work. Remember, some of us work for "them."

Yours for the Earth,

—"Techie Whore"

*Continued on page 30*

# Great Whale Project Victory?

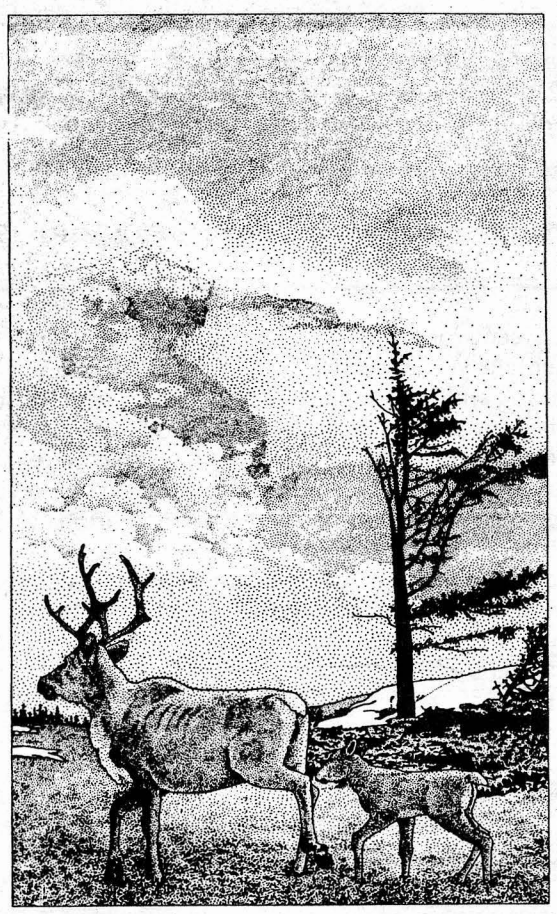
## Or a Hydro Quebec attempt to silence opposition?

BY ANNE PETERMANN

In a shocking move, the Quebec government shelved its highly controversial Great Whale project indefinitely. The project would flood thousands upon thousands of acres of the Cree's traditional hunting and trapping grounds, as well as contaminate the water with mercury, destroy critical migratory waterfowl breeding grounds, and disrupt caribou migration routes. The project has been the subject of international opposition since it came into the glare of the public spotlight in 1990. Most recently, the Hydro-Quebec Corporation has come under attack for its construction of the Sainte Marguerite-3 Project on sovereign Innu territory. Six Americans brought together by the Eastern North American Native Forest Network (ENA NFN) were arrested with Innu activists at a peace camp and blockade of the SM-3 access road last June. Prior to that, an international day of protest took place in eighteen cities around the world just days before the construction of the SM-3 access road began.

The Cree leadership is very wary of any so-called postponements calling instead for the official and permanent cancellation of the project. The announcement comes on the heels of a blistering attack by Cree Grand Chief Matthew Coon-Come against recently elected Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau. It comes directly after a denouncement of H-Q's severely flawed and incomplete Environmental Assessment of the Great Whale Project. Activists find the timing of the announcement suspect. Combine this with the fact that just hours after Mr. Parizeau's announcement, his chief aide stated "We are giving Hydro-Quebec no instructions to stop their preparation of the project," and you begin to question what this toothless announcement really means.

Luis Eguren, from the Grand Council of the Cree, explains it this way: "Even though the project is delayed, the process to get the authorization to build it continues (mostly under the false impression that it's



dead—i.e. no resistance from concerned groups)... Believe it or not, this has been one of H-Q's preferred strategies; they delay a project, whilst working through a review (usually with little fanfare and opposition), get the authorization and sit on it for several years. Then, when they feel the time is right, they pull out their authorization and start building. Any opposition at that time is futile."

Another reason why the Quebec government suddenly seems to have come to its senses may relate to Quebec's surge in its bid for independence with the election of the separatist party on September 12. Separatists fear that the Great Whale Project could stymie a push for independence due to its international opposition. If the project seems tied to Quebec sovereignty, it could create roadblocks. With the project shelved, Parizeau's government appears to be clearing an international path for Quebec independence.

The Cree meanwhile have made overtones that if Quebec secedes from Canada, that the Cree will secede from Quebec. This threat may be backed up by the 1898 Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, by which Canada granted Quebec the northern section of the province (the Cree and Inuit's traditional land) under the agreement that Quebec remain a part of Canada. Should Quebec secede, the jurisdiction over this land is called into question.

The truth about the Great Whale Project postponement, therefore, is that it is not dead until it is permanently canceled, and any Environmental Assessment process permanently halted as well. Until this is official, our vigilance against this project must increase! We must prove to them that we are not fooled by their sleight of hand.

Should the project be permanently canceled, anti-Hydro Quebec activists intend to use this victory to their advantage as an opportunity to increase networking and to organize against lesser known H-Q projects such as the SM-3 and other overseas projects. "In no way do we plan to stop our fight against this multinational. The Great Whale project is one of many, and with it out of the way we would focus on their US contracts, investors and other projects which are just as hideous as the Great Whale" said Orin Langelle of the Native Forest Network.

To get involved, contact the Eastern North American Native Forest Network at PO Box 57, Burlington, VT 05402.

# Grizzly Bear Management Plan in BC Comments Needed Now!

BY THE GRIZZLY PROJECT

In January of 1995, the Wildlife Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment (MoE) in Victoria plans to release its new grizzly bear management plan, the first since 1980. We must use this opportunity *now* to call for sanctuary designations, habitat protection measures, and an end to the despicable practice of trophy hunting if grizzlies are to remain free and healthy. Your letters are very important, and should briefly mention the following topics:

Sanctuaries are vital for the grizzlies. The present designated parks do not encompass enough land for the grizzlies to survive in. Also, the existing park "islands," if not connected by corridors, spell disaster in the long term for the grizzly. The sad history of grizzlies in the US clearly demonstrates how isolated populations are bound for extinction. We must ensure that large enough sanctuaries are created to support predator/prey relationships and that connecting corridors are also designated.

Habitat protection must occur throughout grizzly habitat. Destructive activities such as clearcutting and roadbuilding seriously threaten the great bear. At present these activities continue unchecked in prime grizzly habitat under the "guidance" of the Ministry of Forests (MoF), who have no restrictive guidelines pertaining to grizzly management. The MoE must make guidelines binding the MoF to make specific restrictions governing all extractive industries.

Trophy hunting can seriously interfere with the grizzlies' population dynamics. University of British Columbia biologist Dr. Robert Weilgus, who has spent years studying the grizzly, says, "I don't think grizzly bears can stand being hunted, especially the small population in southern BC." He says trophy hunting throws the grizzlies' social system dangerously out of balance and consequently BC grizzly hunting policies are "... all wrong, we've been wrong for years... years of research changed my mind. I did a one-hundred and eighty degree turn on this thing. You have to follow the data... Existing hunting policies need to be reviewed. We should err on the side of caution." On average 340 grizzlies are killed each year in trophy hunts. These deaths have far-reaching effects on entire bear populations.

Why is any hunting of grizzlies sanctioned by the BC government? These are animals whose very survival is uncertain. In 1991, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada listed the grizzly as "vulnerable due to overharvest and habitat loss." The MoE Wildlife Branch allows extensive hunting, yet the MoE's stated Wildlife Program "seeks to retain and enhance opportunities for people to study and appreciate wildlife and to hunt game animals." It is difficult to study and appreciate animals being hunted into extinction! Also, it is estimated that 0.1% of BC's population try to hunt grizzlies. Should 99.9% of the population stand by and allow the government to cater to the horrifying wants of a few? Indeed the only "management" plan that will ensure the survival of grizzlies is one which "manages" to control those guns aiming to annihilate them.

Selkirk Mountain grizzlies are teetering on the brink of extinction. Yet the Wildlife Branch has not yet declared a moratorium on hunting in the Southern Selkirks (Management Unit [MU]4-7), even though this area is an International Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone. These Selkirk grizzlies are a key population in that their existence spells hope for the recovery of

decimated southern populations. All deaths in the Selkirks have significant consequences for the health of this population. Last spring a male grizzly was killed by trophy hunters in MU 4-7, and the Wildlife Branch is planning to release another permit in this area for the spring 1995 grizzly hunting season. They are also planning to continue to give out permits in MU 4-17 and 4-18, north of the recovery zone, despite a 1989 BC Parks report that recommended closing the hunt in those areas due to past overhunting. Hunting *must* be banned immediately in Management Units 4-7, 4-17, and 4-18.

Public involvement has not officially been incorporated in the management plan to date. Yet at a meeting last spring, government staff, researchers, guide-outfitters and the Grizzly Project all agreed that the public voice must be heard! Once again, it's time to haul out the paper and pen and demand that the government hold true to its "public servant" role and create a process for public input to this very important plan.

**Please write today to:**

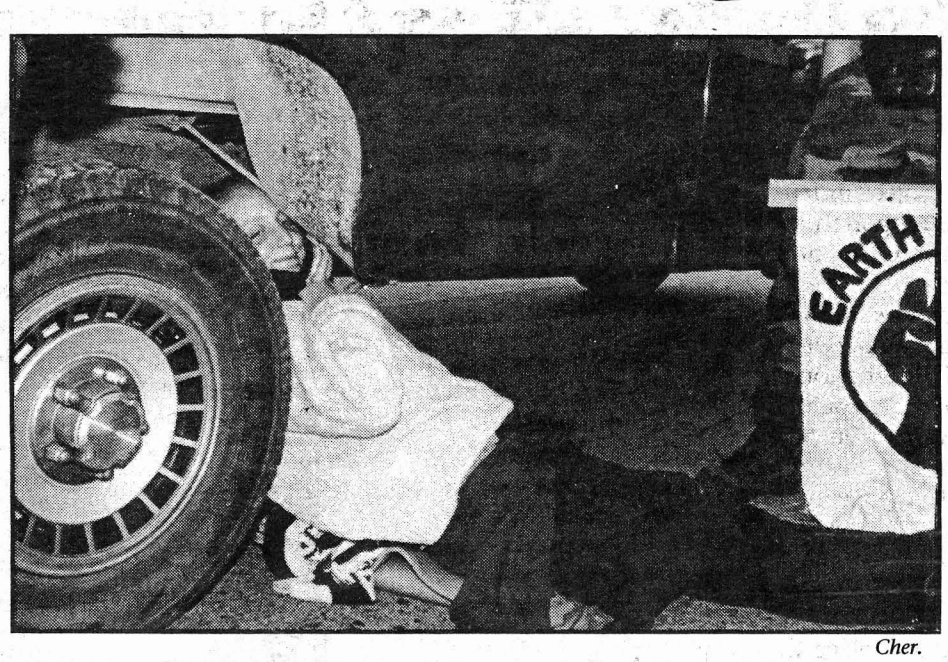
Moe Sihota, Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, phone (604)387-1187 fax 387-1356; Jim Walker, Assistant Deputy Minister, Fish, Wildlife, and Integrated Resources, Ministry of Environment, 810 Blanshard St., 4th Floor, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X5, phone (604)356-0121, fax 387-5669; Sean Sharpe, Wildlife Branch, 780 Blanshard St., Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, phone (604)387-9799, fax 356-9145. Send copies to the Grizzly Project at PO Box 957, Nelson, BC, V1L 6A5.

# Save Burns Bog!

BY SLIPPERY J AND CHER

**Delta, BC, September 23, 1994.**

EF! Vancouver launched our Burns Bog campaign with a veritable "butt plug" for the city of Vancouver. Burns Bog, a 4,000-hectare wetland area south of Vancouver, is home to eagle, black bear, coyote, deer and the endangered greater sandhill crane. The 5,000-year-old ecosystem is the last major deltaic raised bog on the Pacific coast of North America, and makes up 23 percent of the North Fraser River Delta. The town of Delta is allowing the city of Vancouver to use the bog as a garbage dump. Fifty to sixty trucks enter the landfill site every hour. They keep operations going 24 hours a day so that 24 percent of BC's solid waste can end up in the bog.



*Cher.*

Well, fuck them. EF! Vancouver decided to make an issue out of it with, you guessed it, more banners and "uncivil disobedience."

At sunrise, we crept out of the cornfields in our camo-army-surplus-eco-duds, and parked our rickety communal pickup truck in the middle of the landfill access road. The driver of the first loaded garbage truck of the day was a most pleasant chap, as he offered us plenty of hints on getting our truck started. In the meantime, Sonny and Cher locked onto his truck, and the constipation began!

As the trucks backed up for miles down the road, tempers began to flare. Cries of, "Get a life, you welfare bums!" were in the air. We were more concerned with the maggots falling into Cher's hair and Sonny's granola. And the cops—smiling, patronizing bastards. The presence of news cameras modified their behavior in a strange way: they were nice. After two hours of sweet talking, pleading, cajoling and outright lies, they finally took it upon themselves to remove our pickup truck. There was now enough room for the garbage trucks to sneak by Sonny and Cher's truck, so it looked like it was all over. No fuss, no busts, no media coverage. Wrong!

In a brilliant tactical maneuver, Sergeant Wolf bravely stood in front of the second truck, and with a steely stare, forced it to stop before his outstretched arm. The moment of confusion created was all Cher needed to unlock from the first truck and quickly lock onto the second. The road was completely blocked once again. But now the cops were pissed. Without warning, they began rounding up and busting every EF!er they could get their eager hands on. The rest of us had to take to the cornfields to get away.

By now the city engineers had released Sonny and Cher from their kryptonites. For all intents and purposes, after a three-and-a-half-hour blockade, the show was over. Most of us came out of the field to pack up and go, but the cops were still mad at us... and this time only one escaped. The lone fugitive from injustice spent over an hour in the field, spiking corn stalks and peeing on farm equipment. Meanwhile, the cops were kind enough to let us have our bags in the paddy wagon. One of these bags contained a cellular phone—every active eco-hippie should carry one—and we immediately phoned every media outlet that wasn't at the action for special "political prisoner interviews."

Just before the wagon arrived at Delta Police HQ, they received a rather unique "911" call: "Help! We've been kidnapped by a bunch of thugs wearing blue! They've put us in this steel box..."

Burns Bog is currently being examined under the BC government's Protected Areas Strategy. A decision is expected sometime in 1995. The bog is critical urban habitat, and needs to be recognized as such. Vancouver EF! will continue the fight for Burns Bog until it is 100 percent protected and restored.

**Update!** A new group has entered the fray to defend Burns Bog! In the early morning hours of November 27, agents of the Burns Bog Defense Brigade dumped several smelly pickup loads of garbage on the steps of Delta City Hall, only a hundred yards from the Delta police station. The city cleaned up the mess before reporters arrived in the morning, and denied that anything ever happened. However, an unknown person identifying himself as "Elf 55" later provided newspapers with photographs of this "non-incident." EF! Vancouver deplores this unproductive and alienating approach, and wants nothing to do with this bunch of bandits. Besides, if they keep doing stuff like this, people might start giving them money instead of us, and we wouldn't want that...

*Editors' note: Look for an article on the ecology and history of Burns Bog in the next issue.*

# Everybody Must Stone STONE

BY DRU CARR

I could tell right away by the look on her face, the secretary was not fully comprehending what was happening that morning. As the first couple of relatively "decent" looking folks walked through the glass door of the reception office, she was confident and relaxed—but as the assemblage got progressively hairier, smellier, and larger, the smile from her lips quickly faded. And I could tell by the nearly complete crossword puzzle lying in front of her at the reception desk that this would be somewhat of an inconvenience in an otherwise normal, humdrum day. But, it was beyond my control, and no brief bursts of sympathy (I like crossword puzzles, too) would prevent us from accomplishing our mission.

We had come from all around the globe—Russia, England, Ireland, British Columbia, Alberta, the United States—to protest the carnage machine called Stone Container Corporation. Stone's Frenchtown pulp mill is just west of Missoula, Montana, where most of us had just attended the Second International Temperate Forest Conference. The theme of this year's gathering was "Focus on the Multi-nationals," and focus we did. We explained to the bewildered woman at the front desk that this was the first in a series of actions by the Native Forest Network and other grassroots organizations from around the globe protesting the worldwide destruction of temperate forests by multinational corporations. We were here to tell them that the destruction of ecosystems, degradation of clean water and clean air, and the annihilation of species was no longer acceptable. We were here to hold them accountable for all their atrocities around the globe.

Stone Container is a perfect example of an international forest destroyer. Stone is a multi-national pulp and paper giant—as of 1992, Stone led the US pulp and paper industry in the production of containerboard, corrugated containers, craft paper, and bags and sacks. Stone is the leading US producer of bags for grocery outlets and fast food stores such as Burger King, Hardee's, and McDonald's. Stone produces paperboard for McKee Foods (maker of Little Debbie snacks), DuPont packaging bags, Wal-Mart and Target store advertisements, Kodak photographic papers, newsprint for the Wall Street Journal, Chicago Tribune, and New York Times, corrugated containers for Ralston Purina, folding cartons for Panasonic, and molded cellulose products. If you happen to have any white corrugated cardboard lying around, there's a good chance parts of it came from a Stone mill—probably Frenchtown. Stone also owns substantial interests in the transportation industry: Stone Aviation, Orangeburg Trucking Incorporated, and five rail companies. Stone also invests in a multitude of mining, electrical, and communications companies. Its interests reach around the globe—Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica, and all around the US.

Like all pulp and paper corporations, Stone is dependent on the cutting of forests to feed its mills worldwide. It controls millions of acres of forest land in Canada and in US. While destroying temperate forests across North America, such as the last five percent of Colorado's old growth forests, Stone has also moved south to Central America. In 1991, Stone attempted to seal a deal with the Honduran government to pulp the largest remaining native pine forests in Latin America. Fortunately, the deal was rejected, but this has not deterred Stone's assault. Stone plans on building Central America's largest chip mill in Costa Rica, where they have already begun planting 25,000 acres of non-native, fast growing "gmelina" trees—on land once used by peasant farmers to grow rice, beans, and other staples. The farmers were forcibly removed from their land by the Costa Rican National Guard. Those who refused to go were dragged from their homes, which were then bulldozed and burned to make room for the "forest plantations." Stone is not only responsible for destroying ecosystems, it seems they are also into the culture destruction business as well.

Why would anyone cover up for the Stone Container Corporation? This is the question I asked myself

*continued on page 8*

# TREE-FREE PAPER:
## Dispelling the Myth

BY CAROLYN MORAN, EDITOR, *TALKING LEAVES*

*Talking Leaves* is a magazine published eight times a year covering the cutting edge of spiritual ecology and direct activism. We share the stories of people around the globe who are making a positive and sustainable difference in the world.

In 1994, I decided to change *Talking Leaves* from a bioregional tabloid into a national magazine on all tree-free paper. I wanted it to be a model publication—to inspire others to follow suit. For some time now, *Talking Leaves* and the Deep Ecology Education Project have been concerned about the major involvement of the pulp and paper industry in the destruction of the earth's forests. According to the Sierra Club, paper makers consume a substantial amount of the world's timber, including 40 percent of the US cut. In some areas, pulp is made mainly from plantation grown trees; in others, diverse ecosystems are destroyed exclusively for pulp. We felt we could no longer support this process by using trees for paper, so we decided to take the risk and make the shift.

The Summer Solstice issue was our first tree-free edition, printed on hemp/straw paper imported from China, with the cover made from agricultural waste. The Chinese paper turned out to be unevenly made, and contained rotten spots and web breaks (sporadic weaknesses in parts of the roll), all of which caused our printer's high-speed presses to jam. This experience launched me on a world journey in search of quality non-wood paper. So I began my quest (along with California paper maker John Stahl), not only for good paper, but for the truth about non-wood fiber paper and, as it turned out, why hemp isn't the only answer.

I have to admit I was getting caught up in the recent hemp frenzy. Someone gave me a sheet of high quality 90 percent hemp and 10 percent cotton paper, which I found out was being produced in eastern Europe. I was determined to follow the paper trail to its origin. My quest took me to Europe and the Ukraine, and eventually back to the east coast of the US, where I finally found the solution.

The first step was to go to Amsterdam, the home of the International Hemp Association. I was introduced to the IHA president, who on that very day had published the first IHA Journal on 100 percent hemp paper. This is not necessarily the best paper, and the cost is out of sight. But I learned a lot about the international movement around hemp for industrial fiber use. I was directed to Isochanvre, France, where building materials are being made from the waste of the hemp plant.

Following the French connection was well worth the trip. At Isochanvre they are making a masonry-type building material using the waste or hurds of the hemp plant after the rest has been used to make paper. The material they have created is an excellent insulator—it keeps your home warm in the winter and cool in the summer. The waste would normally be composted, or if too much is created, would be heaved into landfills or burned. The French were the first to open my eyes to dealing with this waste in a positive and creative manner, even though waste from hemp is but a tiny fraction of the waste created by agribusiness worldwide.

The next stop on my journey was Slovenia, the only part of the former Yugoslavia not at war with itself. I went there for the International Rainbow Gathering, where I met and became friends with two Slovenians who spoke both Slovenian and English. Their assistance was invaluable in tracking down the paper mill which was making the 90 percent hemp paper that came across my desk back home. The only glitch was that I had to buy $60,000 worth. "*Talking Leaves* is sure getting expensive," I thought to myself.

The vision was clear: quality tree-free, hemp-based paper. The demand is there and people want an easy solution. So let them use paper that's not made from trees. Fifty percent of the world's forests are felled for the pulp and paper industry, and many are the old growth elders from diverse ecosystems. It seems that more people are now willing to pay $5-10 more per ream to support paper that doesn't destroy forests and participate in something positive for the world. But I had yet to truly understand the details and problems of paper on many levels. And could I really afford $60,000 worth of paper?

From Slovenia I traveled to the Ukraine. John Stahl had a contact with a non-wood paper research scientist and was interested in learning more about his pulping methods. I spent eight hours in a meeting with Mr. Krotov, who has been with the Ukrainian Pulp and Paper Research Institute for 30 years. His passion is non-wood fiber for paper—particularly hemp. It was here that I learned about how many different fibers are available and good for paper making. Mr. Krotov had samples of many different non-wood fiber papers, and talked with us about his ideas and research on safe bleaching processes. It is possible to make pulp and completely recycle all the harmful ingredients through a self-contained mechanism. The part of the pulp and paper industry that causes the most concern is the process of producing the pulp, which is what permits the function of hydration bonding that makes paper what it is. This process uses toxic chemicals and produces toxic waste, which is usually released into the environment. An ecologically sound alternative is to have a completely closed circuit facility where there is no effluent emanating from the pulp mill. And there are many positive economic factors associated with this type of system.

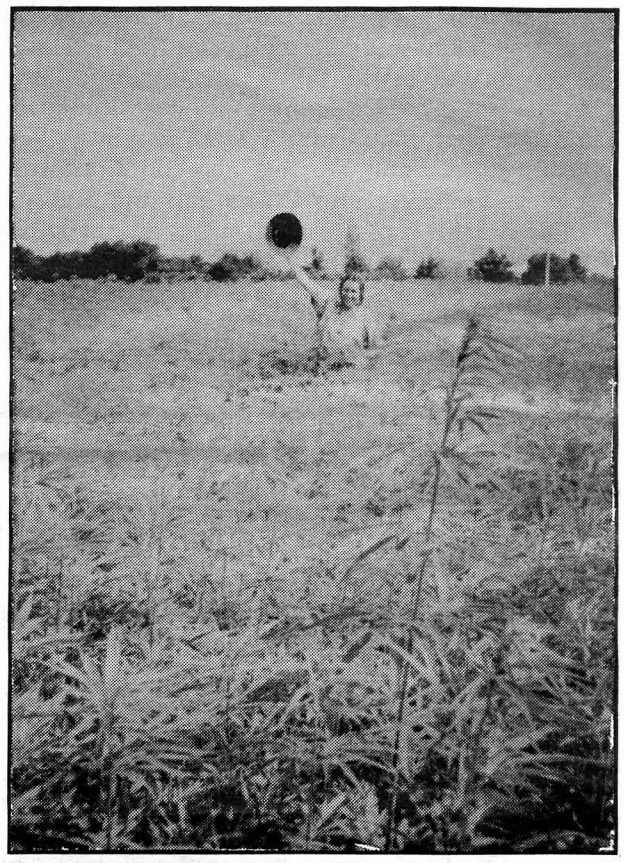
While in the Ukraine, I went to a place called Cherkassy, where I met farmers who have been growing hemp and saving seed varieties from all over the world for 30 years. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, these farmers are up against a wall. They have no market for their hemp fiber. A sustainable way must be found for them to market their product or they will give it up and go back to some crop that uses unsustainable practices. They want to barter their hemp crops for herbicides. I don't need to explain how I responded. But the holistic view and solution are very complex. One must realize that chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides are used on everything, everywhere (including hemp) with few exceptions. We need to bring in experts in the field of large scale sustainable agriculture and show farmers in developing economies a way to grow their crops without toxic substances.

As an example, Ecuador and Costa Rica are the largest exporters of bananas in the world. The waste produced by this export economy is so immense it is polluting and suffocating the rivers. Tom Horton, a man I met in New York City, has come up with a regional solution to this problem. He has set up a pulp mill that makes specialty packaging material out of the waste from the banana industry. Banana waste packaging! This project is designed to employ the people of the region and create a market in the US to support and sustain that economy. Without a sustainable economy for the local people they end up cutting down their own forests for raising cattle, or work in the oil fields polluting their own rivers for their basic survival.

I returned to the US still planning to try to raise $60,000 to buy the Slovenian paper. But then I was put in contact with Danforth International Trade Associates, Inc., the world's foremost experts in the specialty non-wood fiber industry. They wanted to discuss the idea of making non-wood paper here in the US. It was here that I learned about the 1.5 billion tons of agricultural waste that is generated worldwide annually—120 million tons in the US alone. The quantity and variety of this waste is overwhelming—fiber from plants such as wheat, rice, flax, corn, and sunflowers is available in tremendous quantities, and many of these fibers are more suitable to paper making than is hemp. Generally, this waste material is heaved into our landfills or burned. But if we use this material in the paper and pulp industry, we can simultaneously produce quality tree-free paper regionally and reduce the problem of agricultural waste in the landfills.

I am presently working with Danforth International to manufacture the first American-made tree-free hemp plus agricultural waste paper. We expect to be producing our first paper in January of 1995. The pulp mill we are working with plans to have a completely closed circuit system by 1997. I feel it will be a model for other pulp mills to follow. The paper will still be more expensive than tree paper at this point, but we are working creatively to bring the price down to a more affordable level.

Future issues of *Talking Leaves* will be printed on a variety of non-wood agricultural waste fibers, including hemp. This is an economically viable solution to some of our most challenging problems. Expanding the use of this alternative and creating demand depends on your response. Find the way to pay the higher price now, knowing that this product will soon become less expensive. The vision is to create enough demand to make it like recycled paper was a few years back. Buy collectively if you are in the publishing and print media field and using web presses. Call me for more information about American-made tree-free paper at (800) 309-2974.



*The author in the hemp fileds of France.*

*To see the quality of the paper for yourself and receive the cutting edge philosophy of Talking Leaves, send us a check for $5 and receive a sample copy. Subscriptions are $18 (US individual) and $30 (all others). Send check or money order to: Deep Ecology Education Project, 1430 Willamette St. #367, Eugene, OR 97401. For editorial questions call (503) 342-2974.*

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# Shit Nears Fan on Sears Island Woodchip Port Proposal

BY RON HUBER

For twenty years, longtime locals and sixties migrants have fought off efforts to destroy Sears Island in midcoast Maine. Plans to build a nuke, an oil refinery, an aluminum smelter, and a coal and trash burner on the island at the mouth of the Penobscot River have all been defeated. Now it's Earth First!'s turn to defend and restore this womb of the Gulf of Maine and while so doing save the Maine Woods. The latest travesty is a Maine Department of Transportation proposal to build a woodchip mill and export facilities on the island. Their plan is to use the port to export hundreds of thousands of tons of ground up Maine Woods to GATT-land. In one fell swoop, they want to deforest Maine and wreck Penobscot Bay.

Sears (Wassumkeag Menahanuk: Island of the Shining Shore to the indigenous Penobscot) is the biggest uninhabited island on the coast of Maine. This incredible 960-acre island is profligate with great fern meadows mosaiced with maple, oak and pine forests. Leafy vernal pools drain to teeming eelgrass beds wreathing the island, where half-inch cod and flounder chase shrimp larvae; and juvenile clams and mussels make the metamorphic leap from clinging to the eelgrass fronds to life down below in Penobscot Bay's dioxiny mud.

The chipmill would double or triple the rate of clearcutting of Maine's forests. Forests within the sourcing area for the proposed woodchip port provide critical habitat for four federally listed endangered species: the bald eagle, furbish lousewort, small whorled pagonia, and peregrine falcon. The potential sourcing area also includes habitat of three threatened species: the prairie white fringed orchid, piping plover, and tundra peregrine falcon, as well as nine species that are candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Late this winter, the battle to stop the woodchip port will reach a climax when the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the proposal is published. A pair of public hearings will take place too. A supplemental EIS was required after the original 1987 study was found to be so full of lies and errors that the consultant that prepared it, Normandeau Associates, was briefly banned from doing business with the federal government. A promising federal criminal investigation into the state's role in tampering with the EIS process was begun, and then quashed by state and federal politicians.

## Ecoyuppies Whimper, Club Swings, Workers Revolt

On August 2, John DeVillars, recently appointed New England regional director of the Environmental Protection Agency, came to Maine to meet with grassrooters, ecoyuppies and a woodworkers union rep to hear our beefs about the woodchip port project. DeVillars is a Clinton appointee and former Massachusetts Department of the Environment head, best known for giving the thumbs up to extending Boston's shit expeller out beyond Boston Harbor to Massachusetts Bay. This was his way of "cleaning up" Boston Harbor; sending it a little further out, right into Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary.

The ecoyups, in awe of Slick Johnnie D, babbled win-win compromise-speak for the most part. Strange breed, these ecoyuppies: most of these professional environmentalists are good for educational things, and even mild criticism of ecoplunder, but when it comes to sticking the ol' neck out in defiance of Mordor, they tend to draw back into their comfy shells and emit "too political!" squeals. You know who I'm talking about, those well-paid "moderate" eco-professionals cluttering up the landscape. Most start out with the best of intentions, but within a year or three, the siren song of grant money from savvy loggers, polluters and developers becomes louder than the scream of the dying Mother.

One group did stand out, though. The Sierra Club's Maine Chapter folks were savage: they slammed the heavy woodchipping of the Maine Woods that'd follow construction of the port. The Clubbers were pissed about the cumulative mechanico-wrecking of the Maine Woods, already ravaged by township-sized clearcuts, damns, damns and more damns, mercurious and dioxinated fresh and saltwater. ("Hey, it helps promote catch 'n release," snickered a fishing guide, but the lobstermen have a grim look and the clammers may be found at the soupkitchens.)

No, the Club was swinging. Days later, DeVillars would come to work and find a friendly little notice of intent to sue under the Clean Water Act, courtesy of the Sierrans of Maine. Seems the EPA looked the other way when about 15 acres of forested wetlands on Sears Island got bulldozed and filled with sand and gravel. The EPA is being sued for failing to enforce the Act. The suit is telling the EPA to fine the Maine Department of Transportation for trying to cover up the wetlands coverup.

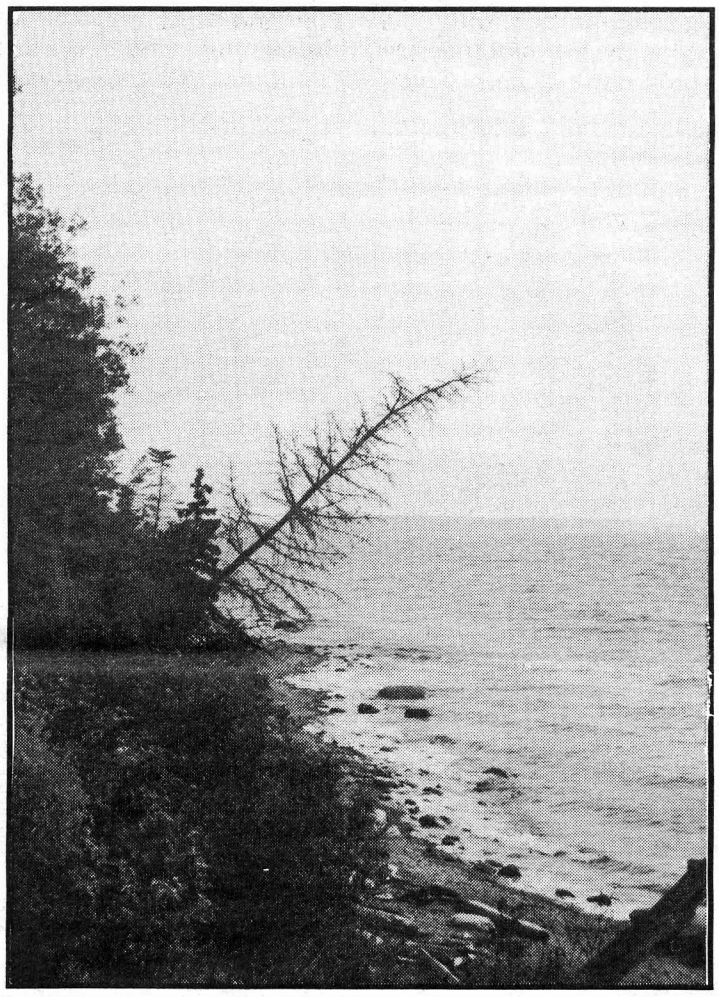


photo by Linn Dyan

*Wassumkeag Island, northeast shore.*

Then Slick Johnnie tried to entice everybody into playing the trade-off game. "How 'bout if I okayed the port, but banned chlorine discharge from paper mills? Can you do that?" he asked doubtfully. A mere regional EPA director taking on Big Dioxin? "Well, maybe not," he admitted, flushing red.

"You can veto the port, you weenie!," it was respectfully observed. "Why don'cha?"

"But there's a lotta support for this project," he whined. The governor. The congressional delegation. Polls showed...

At this point the woodworkers union rep spoke up. He wasn't buying such wimpy BS. The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with approximately 10,000 members in Maine, can see the writing on the wall: bye-bye hardwood mills, as whole forests stream across the oceans to the highest-bidder-of-the-day, as trees are cut while barely beyond sapling size, never to grow up into sawtimber.

The union rep said their position was the same as the Sierra Club: sink the port! He said the paper industry's getting tired of environmental regulation and is moving their plants out of the country, (Champion has one planned for Haiti, the evil scum).

The Fishhugger gave DeVillars a quick heads up on marine ecology and the importance of Penobscot Bay in the Gulf of Maine's grand scheme of things. Then he rattled off all those regs in the Clean Water and the Magnuson Acts that forbid trashing saltwater fish spawning and nursery areas. But you could see it just not getting through to EPA-Man.

This was supposed to be a private, secret meeting, so the eco yups could avoid letting their funders know of their daring. We immediately leaked it to every media outlet in the state, and the story brought forth a satisfying roar of indignation from the pro-port wise use group Maineport Council. "Workers against the port! Oh shit! Spin control!" They trotted forth the pair of Longshoremen's unionists who worked the present port across the bay from Sears Island. "See, workers here, too!" they bleated. Did the pro-porters really think they could convince us these corporate slimers give a hoot about the ecology of Maine?! Sorry pal, but keeping the port from happening is like keeping the export bottle corked. As simple as that. But the eco yups really flamed us for spilling the beans on em. Tough shit. Take a stand, folks! Get a grip!

## How to Get a Grip:

This sorry piece of business is currently in the paper monkeywrench phase. The bozos pushing the project are just finishing up the impact statement. There'll be two public hearings, both in the Searsport area. The first will be to discuss the impact study. The second will be for the Army Corpse of Engineers to decide on whether to grant the state a permit to complete the port by dredging and filling wetlands.

To get involved in this part of the process, either attend or send letters to the Corps. Tell them that building the port would violate the Clean Water Act in two ways. It would directly destroy and damage essential spawning and nursery areas for a wide variety of commercial and ecologically important fish and shellfish species, including cod, winter flounder, clams, lobsters and blue mussels, and their essential prey species. A new port would also encourage the siting of heavy industry in the area of the port. Damage to Penobscot Bay's marine ecosystem from cumulative loading of toxics spewing from the new industries would also be a violation of the CWA. Construction of the chipmill and port would double or triple the rate of clearcutting of Maine's forests. Cite an April 8, 1994, letter from L. Barclay, USF&WS, to J.D. Norwood, Army Corps of Engineers, about chip mill terminals proposed for the Tennessee River. In the Barclay letter, the US Fish and Wildlife Service noted that "chip mills pose a significant threat to the environment that clearly deserves thorough evaluation of the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of each facility, under both NEPA and the ESA." Tell the Corps it's the same in Maine. Write to Christine Godfrey, Reg. Division, US Army Corps of Engineers, Bldg. 108 South, 424 Trapelo Rd, Waltham 02254-9149, phone (800) 343-4789 or (617) 647-8673, fax 647-8303.

Also write John DeVillars, Director, EPA Region One, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203

If they get their permits, it's a whole new ball game. The Sierrans'll probably sue. Meanwhile, the island will start sprouting survey stakes, heavy truck tires will begin traveling on gravel roads, big yellow machines will take up residence, dredge barges will dock nearby.

For more information about the Sears Island Project, contact the EF! Coastwatch at POB 1811, Rockland, ME, (207) 596-7693, or contact Maine EF! (see *Journal* directory).

# Behind The Yellowstone Slaughter

BY D. J. SCHUBERT

Bison in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem are once again being systematically gunned down by state agents in Montana and Wyoming. Each winter the animals migrate out of Yellowstone National Park (YNP) to graze on the more plentiful grasses at lower elevations. So far this winter, 21 bison have been shot in Montana and one in Wyoming. Nearly eleven hundred bison have been killed outside of the park since 1985. Yellowstone's bison herd is estimated to number 4,200 and many predict that the kill this winter could be as many as 1,000 animals. Not since the days of the US government-sponsored slaughter of plains bison in the mid-1800s have so many bison been targeted for extermination.

There is still no justification for such carnage. The government claims that bison emerging from YNP pose a threat of infecting domestic cattle with brucellosis and of destroying the livestock industry in the area. Some more progressive ranchers have recognized the brucellosis farce for what it is, but the US Department of Agriculture and the state ag departments have created an atmosphere of intense fear and paranoia. Many ranchers and politicians are terrified about the potential impacts (on their profits) of diseased bison. The facts show that this fear and paranoia are unwarranted.

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease that causes abortion of the first post-infection calf in domestic cattle. While nearly fifty percent of Yellowstone's bison may harbor the bacteria that causes brucellosis, there has never been a documented case of brucellosis transmission from free-ranging bison to domestic cattle. The evidence strongly suggests that the chance of YNP bison infecting domestic cattle is extremely remote, if not impossible. Unlike domestic cattle, few if any Brucella-exposed bison demonstrate clinical symptoms of the disease. In fact, in 75 years of monitoring, there have been only three recorded instances of bison abortions in the Yellowstone area. Since the principal route of bacteria transmission is through contact with an infected aborted fetus or placenta, such a low level of abortion almost eliminates the chance of transmission to domestic livestock.

The available data on the infectivity of the Yellowstone bison herd confirm this miniscule likelihood of disease transmission. Since bacteria exposure does not demonstrate infectivity in bison, a routine blood test is not sufficient for determining infectiousness. Only through tissue analysis can the disease status of a bison be determined.

During the winter of 1991-92, a total of 270 bison were killed outside of YNP. Tissue samples from 213 of these bison were collected and subjected to laboratory analysis. Twenty-seven dead bison tested positive. This indicated that the bacteria had been present in one or more body part. Nineteen of these positive cultures were taken from bull bison. Bulls obviously cannot have abortions, and they are not considered important in the transmission of brucellosis. Of the eight females who tested positive, the bacteria was cultured from the reproductive tract of only one bison, a non-reproducing yearling. In short, none of the 213 dead bison whose tissues were tested were even *potentially* infectious when killed. Despite these facts, the federal and state governments continue to advocate and carry out a policy of killing bison for disease control. Not surprisingly, these tissue sample data have never been officially published.

Even assuming a risk of disease transmission, a number of conditions would have to be met to permit actual transmission. The infectious pregnant bison and the domestic livestock would have to be in the same area at the same time. An infected fetus would have to be aborted, and the domestic livestock would have to lick or consume the infected fetus or birthing materials. Considering that the number of domestic livestock that are wintered in the Yellowstone area is extremely low, such a match in space and time would be highly improbable. Moreover, due to predator and scavenger activity, it is highly unlikely that a contaminated fetus or infected birthing materials would persist long enough for such contact to occur. Even if these events occurred, there still would have to be enough of the bacteria present for infection, an unlikely occurance.

Despite the evidence to the contrary, the government still states that bison pose a disease threat to cattle. This stance was reinforced in 1990, when an experiment with *captive* bison claimed that the bacteria could be transmitted between species. The methodology behind this experiment has since been exposed to severe criticism, yet the government continues to rely on this experiment to justify its bison annihilation policies.

Since 1991, the state of Montana has been somewhat more tolerant of bison on public land outside the park. This is due to an overwhelming public outcry. The policy of exterminating bison on private lands remains unchanged. Several hundred bison may currently be outside the western boundary of the park. Their situation is tenuous, and we must not fall into the trap of believing that tolerance will be continued indefinitely. In fact, Montana has asked the US Department of Agriculture to review the current policy of allowing some YNP bison to exist seasonally on public lands in Montana. In the past, the USDA has threatened to remove Montana's brucellosis-free status (important to the beef industry) if it allowed any Yellowstone bison out of the park. A similar decision now could provide cover for resumption of a shoot-on-sight policy and spell doom for any bison crossing the park boundary.

It would be unfair to target agriculture agencies as the sole villains in this issue, as the National Park Service also bears responsibity for the bison carnage. Though the Service claims to have a policy of natural regulation, it continues to ignore the impact of its snowmobile trail grooming policies on the park's wildlife. The impacts of such grooming on bison, who use these trails as energy-efficient travel routes, are significant. The trails are corridors for easy emigration from YNP and result in reduced winter deaths. Dr. Mary Meagher, YNP's bison biologist, has estimated that the bison population is currently double the size it would have been had snowmobile trail grooming never been permitted in the park. Large populations lead to increased migration and increased slaughter.

The future is not bright for Yellowstone's bison. A programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on long-term bison management, initiated in 1991, is still being developed. The likely preferred alternative in the EIS will call for the establishment of three bison management areas (BMAs), one inside and two outside the park. Far from representing an acceptable solution, these BMAs will essentially function as test and slaughter facilities, where bison will be captured, bled, and slaughtered if their blood test is positive. The complete unreliability of the blood test as a predictor of infectiousness in bison is apparently of no concern to the government.

Plans to halt or slow the government's bison massacre this winter are still being developed. Legal moves, direct action, and public pressure are among the strategies being considered by wildlife protection advocates. No longer can we tolerate the livestock industry and their destruction of public rangelands and wildlife. No longer can we accept their role in destroying Yellowstone's bison. The corporations and politicians that support this destructive industry must be taught that wildlife, not livestock, belong on our public lands. We must harness the strength of all of the people who care about the fate of Yellowston's bison. With our combined strength we can squash the agricultural interests and return the bison to their natural place in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and beyond.

Please write to the agencies listed below. Condemn the agencies' killing of bison, and encourage them to allow bison on all suitable public lands. Emphasize that the brucellosis scare is just that, fear driven by greed.

Write to Dr. Lonnie King, Acting Administrator, USDA/APHIS/OA, Room 312-E, Administration Bldg., Washington, DC 20250 and Cork E. Mortensen, Montana Department of Livestock, PO Box 200201, Helena, MT 59620-0201.

If you would like information about the bison campaign, please contact the Fund for Animals, 850 Sligo Ave Suite 300, Silver Spring, MD 20910, phone (301) 585-2591.

## Teton Bison Scoping

The Yellowstone Park herds are not the only threatened bison in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Comments are currently being solicited by Grand Teton National Park on its Long Term Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Park's Jackson bison herd. The assessment's preferred alternative calls for minimizing bison grazing in the National Elk Refuge and the implementation of a sport hunt for bison. The goal would be to maintain the Jackson herd's population at approximately 200. Not only is the EA deficient in several regards, but the proposal to initiate a sport hunt of bison is cruel and foolish. To obtain a copy of the EA, or to comment on the proposed "hunt," write: Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park, Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83012.

# The Greater Yellowstone Coalition: Environmental Group or Wise Use Front?

BY GENE THERAPY

If ever there was a compromising environmental group, it is the Greater Yellowstone Coalition (GYC). It has brought the concept of being in bed with the enemy to a new low, and the results continue to be disastrous for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The GYC formed in 1983, presumably to facilitate dialogue among the various groups in the ecosystem. But the interest groups with the most clout are those dedicated to development and to resource use and extraction. Of the 23-person Board of Directors of the GYC, six are ranchers, two investment bankers, three business executives (either active or retired), a financial consultant, a logger, and an outfitter. The interests and values of industry and chambers of commerce are very well represented on the GYC board, and this has resulted in a history of weak and ineffectual stands on environmental issues in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Even as you read this, the two-lane country roads that have historically wended their way through Yellowstone National Park are being brought up to "modern highway standards" with widened lanes and broad shoulders, so as to accommodate the armies of monstrous recreational vehicles that trundle through the park each year. As road construction proceeds, huge swaths of lodgepole pine are being cleared from both sides of the new highways—far beyond anything necessary for the road building itself. What is the GYC doing? Nothing.

Outside the park's east entrance one enters the valley of the North Fork of the Shoshone River—prime winter range for large mammals and what President Theodore Roosevelt called the most beautiful 50 miles in the world. The narrow, winding road in the valley is also slated to be made into a modern highway with new straightaways and river crossings. The project, as one might expect, is being pushed by commercial interests in Cody, Wyoming, the town closest to the east entrance. When a public hearing concerning the expanded highway was to be held in Cody, the GYC was called (at their Bozeman, MT, office) and asked to send someone to the hearing. The voice on the other end of the phone said, "Golly, it's a long way to Cody!" Suffice it to say plans for the Northfork Highway are progressing nicely without undue interference from the GYC.

During the years since the GYC was formed, snowmobile traffic inside the Park itself has gone from nearly nil to well over 100,000 a year. What has the GYC done? Why not call them and ask (406) 586-1593.

How about the livestock industry? In the 16,000,000-acre Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem—our most celebrated mountain "wilderness"—the ratio of domestic livestock (cattle, horses, sheep) to wild ungulates (deer, elk, moose, antelope, bison) is 4.5 to 1. Even in large portions of designated wilderness, cattle are the animals most visible in the landscape. And it's safe to say that the GYC, with its many ranching board members, will be happy to keep things as they are.

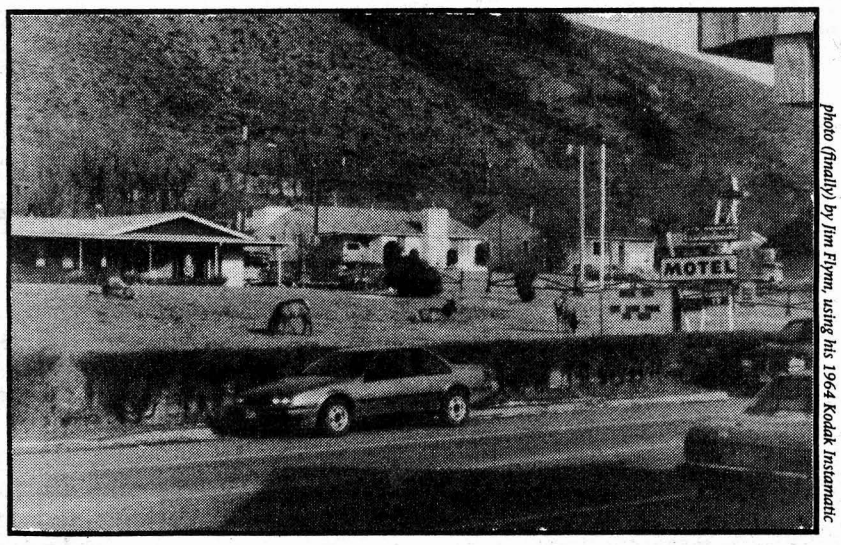



photo (finally) by Jim Flynn, using his 1964 Kodak Instamatic

*The future GYC National Park. Note the wildlife.*

How about logging? Well, if a picture is worth a thousand words, George Wuerthner's famous aerial photograph of the boundary between Yellowstone Park and the Targhee National Forest is a story in itself. The clearcuts in the Targhee go right up to the park's line, so the boundary looks as if it were drawn with a ruler. In fact, much of the national forest around the park has been cut in this way, with the result that a substantial part of the park's outline can be seen on photographs taken from outer space.

One logging incident in particular speaks volumes about the GYC. In 1993, a coalition of environmental groups, including the GYC, filed suit against the Gallatin National Forest to stop the Portal Creek timber sale. The plaintiffs did not seek an injunction to stop logging while the suit was pending, largely because their recent experience had suggested that such an injunction would not be necessary. In any case, it was discovered in the summer of 1994 that logging was going on in Portal Creek (logs were being taken out by helicopter) and that logger-rancher Keith Brandemihl, *a member of the GYC Board of Directors*, was one of those involved.

The GYC has become so entrenched that it is perceived as *the* environmental force in Yellowstone. That makes it insidious, because it overrides any ecocentric voice, which is then seen as too radical. GYC has an annual budget somewhere between one and three million dollars—a huge sum for an environmental organization—but it has taken such a compromising position in the name of maintaining an "open dialogue," and it has accomplished so little, that I have to see it as a de facto wise use group. Really, why should Ron Arnold spend time, effort and money defending industrial interests in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem when the GYC is taking care of that task?

It really is a bitter irony that what is supposed to be America's premier wilderness is in fact a vacuum in desperate need of major environmentalist effort. Somehow a strategy must evolve that will alert the country to the fact that Yellowstone is firmly under the control of industrial interests and developers. Somehow a message must be sent to the individuals and foundations pumping in huge sums of money to support the GYC that their funds are badly misplaced, and that if they want to support a fine, cutting-edge group in that part of the country, the Missoula-based Alliance for the Wild Rockies is the way to go. The Alliance operates on a budget that's a mere fraction of that enjoyed by the GYC, yet it is the real leader in protecting the integrity of mountain ecosystems. Among other things, the Alliance was the guiding light behind the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (NREPA), the most exciting and biologically sound piece of legislation to be proposed in many years. There is no telling what the AWR could accomplish with the financial resources now being siphoned off by the GYC.

I'm not pushing a group that I belong to; I have no formal connection to the Alliance. I simply want to see an effective group at the helm. I am frankly madder than hell that the Yellowstone Ecosystem is dying while a gutless and spineless group like the GYC is doing little more than maintaining dialogue, printing wimpy newsletters, and making certain that nothing happens that might disturb local industrialists.

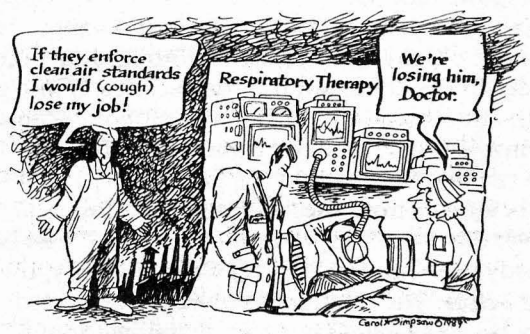
It has been said that if environmentalists can't win in Yellowstone—a place of national and international fame—that they'll not be able to win anywhere. That makes good, logical sense. I hope there are some environmentalists out there with guts and sturdy backbones who will take this ball and run with it—who will be able to formulate a strategy to stop the highway building, the logging, the ranching, and all the rest. There are few places in the US in more desperate need of cutting-edge environmentalism than the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. The address of the Alliance for the Wild Rockies is PO Box 8731, Missoula, MT 59807.

# NFN Stone Action

*continued from page 5*

as I stood with about thirty other folks in the middle of the Frenchtown main office talking to a man named Don, who was feverishly telling us to immediately vacate the building or be taken away by the Missoula County Sheriff. Meanwhile, outside the mill, things were heating up. About twenty protesters were congregating around one of the smoky mill stacks, where a courageous activist was unveiling a fifteen-foot banner which expressed our basic message to the leaders of the corporation: "Stone Container, the World is Watching. Clean Up, Clear Out!" The banner stood in protest of the 13.7 million pounds of toxins dumped into the water in one year by Stone's mills, the 7.6 million pounds spewed into the air, the 2.4 million pounds spilled onto the land (from the EPA Toxic Release inventory, 1989), and of the hundreds of thousands of acres of diverse ecosystems that have been destroyed by a corporation who has proven its indifference. The banner also stood in solidarity with the native people in Central America who have found themselves in the way of "progress," and have been re-acculturated into the "Ston Forestal" work force—as pulp and chip mill workers.

About forty-five activists participated in the protest, and there were no arrests, not even for the banner-waving freak up on the mill stack—it might have been a bit difficult to take us all in. But to most of us the presence of the police and the hard-hatted Stone security force was irrelevant. We were here because we were angry and we wanted to send a strong message: Stone, we're not going away. Darrell Geist, a Missoula activist, summed up the action: "The pulp and paper industry—which gave rise to Stone Container—is a deadly business. How long can vital organs of the Earth—living forests—be converted to paper bags, boxes and newsprint without irreparable damage to aquatic ecosystems, airsheds, the biological diversity of species? A day of reckoning is upon us."




The protest on that Monday morning in Frenchtown was a message to CEO Roger Stone and all those multinational corporations who rob, plunder, and destroy—we demand accountability. If you want to learn more about Stone Container Corporation, call or write Darrell Geist at Box 7941, Missoula, MT 59807, phone (406) 728-0867. Or better yet, just give CEO Roger Stone a call at (312) 346-6600 or write him at 150 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60601-7568. Tell him what you think about Stone trashing peasant farmers' homes in Costa Rica in order to clear his $400 million dollar debt. It's time to Stop Stone Cold.

# Mining Scandal on Silver Creek

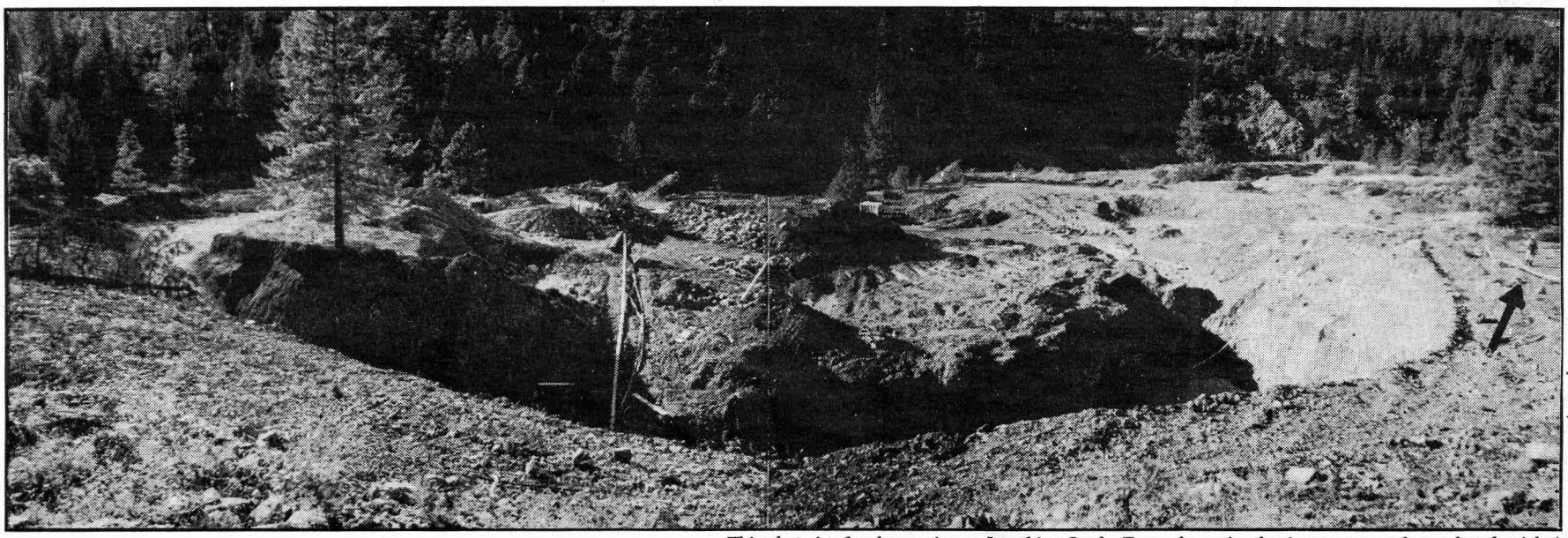


photo by Barbara Ullian

*This photo is of a placer mine on Josephine Creek. (For scale, notice the tiny person on the road at the right.) The same fate awaits other riparian areas unless we overthrow the Forest Service and the 1872 mining law.*

BY BARBARA ULLIAN

Does the US Forest Service hold the rights of certain individuals or corporations, as granted by the 1872 mining law, over all other values, environmental laws and the public trust? Have they abdicated their responsibility to manage and protect Wild and Scenic Rivers, Key Watersheds, and some of the last remaining prime fisheries habitat? It would seem so if you judge them by their management of mining on Silver Creek, dubbed by Steve Marsden of the Siskiyou Project as "Silvergate."

Silver Creek, a Clinton Forest Plan Key Watershed, is a wild, mostly roadless 53,000-acre drainage in the North Kalmiopsis area of the Siskiyou National Forest (SNF) in southwest Oregon. It contains some of the best remaining salmon and steelhead habitat in the Rogue River basin. Silver Creek is a major tributary of the National Wild and Scenic Illinois River, and is itself a candidate for Wild and Scenic designation for its outstanding native salmon and steelhead populations and excellent water quality.

Gold Quest, Inc., has claimed the "right" (under the 1872 mining law) to mine almost a mile of some of the best and most fragile anadromous fish habitat in the Silver Creek system. The Gold Quest claims are located in the upper part of a seven-mile section of the stream which the SNF has determined qualifies for the National Wild and Scenic River system. This stretch of the creek is also in a Clinton Forest Plan Late-Successional Reserve, and the Siskiyou National Forest Plan's non-motorized Silver Glory Backcountry Recreation Area.

Gold Quest's proposed action, as outlined in the Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by the Galice Ranger District, is to mine Silver Creek with a backhoe and suction dredge. The miners plan to dig three-quarters of a mile of stream bed down to bedrock over a ten-year period. An "existing" 24 X 34-foot cabin would be used as living quarters during the mining.

The Galice Ranger District's Preferred Alternative is to allow Gold Quest to use a motorized suction dredge in the creek, but not the backhoe. If one goes by the information in the EA, the proposal seems environmentally damaging but straightforward. But you can't go by what's in the EA.

Documents from the "analysis files" (found at ranger district offices) indicate that Gold Quest had already been mining in Silver Creek, illegally, the year before. The cabin mentioned above existed only because Gold Quest had built it, without a permit, along with the construction or reconstruction of a road into the cabin site, diversion of a spring for domestic use, and construction of a septic system. And the miners had already driven their backhoe about a mile up Silver Creek to reach their claims—creating a crude road right up the stream itself—and had dug the streambed down to the bedrock. All this had been done without notification to, or permission from, the SNF.

The SNF, after the fact, merely asked Gold Quest to file a "plan of operation," which is required on all mining activities *before* ground disturbing activities can occur. What do you think would happen if you, Jane or John Q. Citizen, went out into the national forest, found a beautiful spot along a wild stream, built yourself a cozy little cabin, diverted a natural spring for your water supply, drove your backhoe through a proposed National Wild and Scenic River that contains important spawning habitat, and dug pits right in the stream itself—all without permission or proper permits and in probable violation of the Clean Water Act and laws of Oregon?

Nothing? Well, nothing is what happened to Gold Quest. In fact, with verbal "notice of intent" from the miners and verbal approval from the SNF, Gold Quest has now been given permission to operate its suction dredge in the creek and to live in the cabin—before a decision has ever been reached on the Environmental Assessment.

The Forest Service's "management" of Silver Creek implies that the 1872 mining law takes precedence over environmental laws and regulations. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that cumulative impacts from past and future mining activities must be analyzed. But the EA only considered the impacts for one year, although Gold Quest's plan of operation stated that they intended to mine the creek for ten years. The Forest Service also seems to be abdicating its responsibilities under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Siskiyou National Forest Plan and the Clean Water Act, which prohibits increases in water turbidity over ten percent.

We went to see Silver Creek for ourselves. What we found was not what we had expected from the description in the EA. Silver Creek above the Old Glory Mine and below the Gold Quest claims is a fragile, low gradient stream flowing deep in an often vertical-walled canyon. In one place, millions of droplets of water rained down into a long, clear pool, nourishing an emerald green tapestry of ferns and mosses that covered the shear rock of Silver's canyon. Port Orford cedar and western red cedar grew side by side in a rare joint occurrence of these two water loving species. Their art of adaptation in the narrow canyon was amazing to behold. In several places, old Port Orford cedar grew out of vertical walls, their roots visible and scribed into the rock in intricate patterns.

We observed a juvenile spotted owl, a Townsend's big-eared bat, a yellow-legged frog, and numerous young trout or steelhead of a variety of age classes. We also found fresh spots of oil or diesel fuel in the stream bed, and dredge holes and tailings piles where wild steelhead once spawned. What would this mile of stream look like in ten years, if this was the impact from only one year of operation? The road constructed into the cabin site was directly above Silver Creek in many places, and was built over the head of a wetland—though the EA states that no wetlands exist in the area.

What is even more disturbing than all of this is that Silver Creek is only one example of the degradation created by placer mining in the Siskiyou's wild rivers. What is wrong with our system of laws, regulations, land managers and social values so evident in Silvergate?

## MINING LAW OUTDATED

The 1872 mining law was crafted in the dark ages of manifest destiny and ignorance of biological processes, their infinite nature and critical services to humankind. It is a law written when miners used picks and shovels, still being applied 122 years later when three-story-high trucks mounted with 12-foot tires have replaced four-legged, four-foot-high burros. Even small operators have given up their hand tools for backhoes and bulldozers, and miners no longer carry their gold dust in a pouch. Now mining companies take an estimated $4 billion worth of hard rock minerals from public lands every year, and pay *no* royalties. Adding insult to injury, these precious lands are sold to miners for $2 to $5 an acre under the patenting process. Where else could you buy pristine land in the mountains and along creeks for that price?

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

We need reform of the 1872 mining law. Write or call your representative and senators demanding major revisions of this archaic law, including the abolition of the patenting process.

Monitor mining proposals and participate in the NEPA process. For instance, the same operator of Gold Quest, Inc., under the name Tailrace Associates Placers, has submitted a plan of operation on Canyon Creek in the South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area Late Successional Reserve.

In mining plans of operation or notices of intent where ground or stream/wetland disturbing activities will occur, demand that the Forest Service perform a "mineral exam" to determine if there is adequate mineral value present to meet the "prudence" test. Often the mineral content is inadequate to warrant the mining activity, and operators are simply "pocket miners." They mine the pockets of investors and live off public lands with no real expectation of recovering precious minerals.

One of the reasons miners get away with so much is that nobody is out there watching. Get out and visit our streams and rivers where mining occurs. Keep your eyes out for increases in turbidity and disturbance in the stream bed or riparian area.

## SILVERGATE

Meanwhile, Gold Quest, Inc., has permission to continue living in the illegal cabin, illegally diverting spring water, and operating a suction dredge in a critical spawning habitat (when anadromous fish runs are being listed as threatened and endangered left and right) and a potential Wild and Scenic River, in violation of the federal Clean Water Act and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Northwest Environmental Defense Center, National Wildlife Federation, Oregon Natural Resources Council and Siskiyou Audubon Society have filed a 60-day notice of intent to sue the Forest Service under the Clean Water Act for their mishandling of the Silvergate.

*Barbara Ullian has lived in the Siskiyous since 1947 and monitors the Siskiyou National Forest and BLM for the Siskiyou Regional Education Project.*

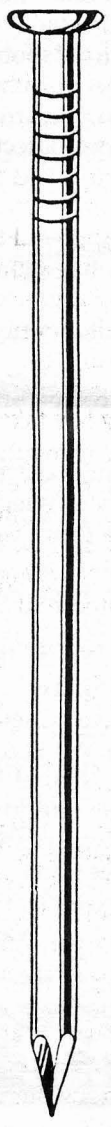
# The Secret History of Tree Spiking

BY JUDI BARI

In May, 1987, millworker George Alexander was nearly decapitated when a tree spike shattered his sawblade at the Cloverdale Louisiana-Pacific mill in northern California. This grisly accident sent shock waves through our community, and eventually led Northern California Earth First! to renounce tree spiking. Southern Oregon and Southern Willamette EF! joined us, as well as a few EF!ers from Stumptown, but that's all. The rest of Earth First! still endorses spiking, and many of them even today react to our no spiking policy by denouncing us as traitors and dismissing us as wimps, without ever considering the reasons for our actions. Because of this, because there are so many new EF!ers who don't know this history, I think it is time to re-examine the issue of tree spiking. A few years ago, George Alexander and his wife Laurie agreed to talk to me about the 1987 incident. The following account is based on my conversation with them.

"I was the perfect victim," began George Alexander. "I was nobody." George, a lifetime Mendocino County resident and son of an old-time Willits logger, was 23 years old and just married, with his wife Laurie three months pregnant at the time of the accident. George's job at the mill was called off-bearer. The off-bearer operates a huge band saw that makes the first rough cut on logs as they come into the mill, sectioning off slices of wood that will later be cut to standard lengths and planed for finished lumber.

Off-bearer is one of the most dangerous jobs in the mill. The saw that George Alexander worked on was sized for old growth logs—52 feet around, with a ten-inch blade of high tensile steel. "That saw was so powerful that when you turned it off you could make three more cuts through a 20-foot log before it stopped," George told me. One of the dangers of working as off-bearer is that if the blade hits a hard knot or metal debris (from old fences, choker chains, nails, etc., embedded in the wood), the sawteeth can break off and go flying. If it's bad enough, the sawblade can break. To protect against this, workers have to wear a heavy face mask and stay on the alert, checking each log as it goes through.



George knew the job was dangerous, but he also was confident of his skill. "I always figured that if the blade ever hit me, it would hit me on the run," he said. He knew every sound the saw made, and could tell by listening when something was going wrong. He also knew to look for the tell-tale black stains that usually show up on the smooth surface of the de-barked logs if metal is present in the wood.

Although George Alexander was an L-P employee, he was no company man. L-P had earned his disrespect long ago through the callous way they treat their employees. "We're not even people to them," he said. "All they care about is production." The perfect example of this L-P management attitude was Dick Edwards, the day shift foreman. Edwards was always after everyone, but he seemed to go out of his way to harass George. In the months before the tree spiking, Edwards would often stand on the catwalk overlooking George's work station with L-P Western Division head Joe Wheeler, just watching George work.

L-P has never been known to spend too much time maintaining equipment or worrying about worker safety. But in the weeks preceding the tree spiking incident, conditions had gotten worse than usual. The bandsaw blade was wobbling when it ran, and cracks had begun to appear in it. But when George and other workers complained, Edwards shined them on, saying the new blades were not in yet, and they would have to make do. "That blade was getting so bad," said George, "that I almost didn't go to work that day."

Normally when a big tree is sawed, they start from the outside and square off the edges first. But the tree that George was sawing on May 8, 1987, was a 12-inch pecker pole, and because it was so small he took the first cut down the middle. Halfway through the 20-foot log, the saw hit a 60-penny nail. "That nail must have been recently placed and countersunk," George told me. He had checked the log when he started cutting it and had seen no sign of the metal. And because he hit the nail square-on, there was no warning sound. "Usually there's a high-pitched metal sound and you have time to get out of the way," explained George. "This time I didn't hear nothing but 'Boom!'"

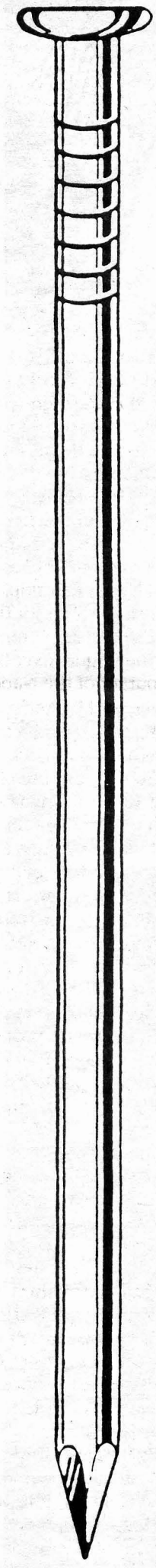
The next thing he knew, George was lying on the floor covered with his own blood. "I knew I was dying. And all I could think about was Dick Edwards, and all the shit he gave me when I complained about the saw. I tried to get up but they pushed me back down. I tried to beckon to Edwards so he would come close enough for me to get my hands around his throat in a death grip. If I had to die, I wanted to take that bastard with me."

A 12-foot section of the huge sawblade had broken off and hit George in the throat and face, ripping through his face mask and cutting into his jugular vein. His jaw was broken in five places and a dozen teeth were knocked out. The blade was wrapped around him, and his co-workers had to blowtorch it off while they tried to keep him from bleeding to death. "The saw hit me flat," said George. "If it had hit me with the teeth I'd be dead. I'm only here because my friend Rich Phillips held my veins together in the hour before the ambulance came."

L-P didn't call the press right away, but when they did they had a field day. "Tree Spiking Terrorism," screamed the headline in the Santa Rosa Press Democrat. And even though there was no evidence that Earth First! was involved, the Eureka Times-Standard proclaimed, "Earth First! Blamed for Worker's Injuries." Mendocino County Sheriff Shea put out a widely quoted press release that was almost gleeful in its condemnation. "This heinous and vicious criminal act is a felony offense, punishable by imprisonment in State Prison for up to three years," he wrote. "Still undetermined in the investigation is the motive of the suspect or suspects, to deter logging operations or inflict great bodily injury and death upon lumber processing personnel." Even L-P President Harry Merlo got into the fray, blaming "terrorism in the name of environmental goals" for George's injury.

Meanwhile, George and Laurie Alexander had a different take on the incident. "I'm against tree spiking," George told the press from his hospital bed. "But I don't like clearcutting either." Laurie also tried to include L-P in the list of culprits. "I hate L-P," she told me. "I like trees." But the press wouldn't print a word Laurie said, and George's comments about mill safety and clearcutting were mentioned in only one news article, by Eric Brazil of the San Francisco Examiner.

Earth First!, on the other hand, was much less generous in their reaction, displaying practically no sympathy for this innocent man who had just been through such a terrifying ordeal caused by a spiked tree. And after advocating the tactic for years, even putting out a manual on how to do it and teaching tree spiking workshops at EF! Rendezvous, when the shit came down they tried to disassociate themselves from it. "This is probably the first time we've made international news, and we weren't even involved in it," was one comment attributed to Earth First! in the San Francisco newspapers. Dave Foreman came off sounding even more flippant, as he was quoted as saying, "I think it's unfortunate that somebody got hurt, but you know I quite honestly am more concerned about old growth forests, spotted owls and wolverines and salmon—and nobody is forcing people to cut those trees." This moral arrogance didn't win Earth First! many supporters in our area. In fact it discredited EF!'s claim of non-involvement, and made it even easier to tar us with the incident and portray us as unfeeling "terrorists."



But did EF! spike that tree? The answer is almost definitely no. Back in 1987, EF! was just getting started in Mendocino County, and the only issue at the time was old growth. There was no consciousness yet about baby tree logging, and the spiked tree was only 12 inches in diameter. There were signs that this may have been the work of a disturbed individual. L-P traced the tree to a cut on Cameron Ridge Road near the coastal town of Elk, where neighbors had been complaining about L-P's liquidating the forest and threatening their water supply. One of the local residents was a strange 50-year-old man with bleached blond hair, who drifted in and out of the area and mostly kept to himself. He liked guns, and was described by neighbors as a survivalist. Before the tree spiking incident, loggers reported finding mutilated animals around the site—a beheaded deer hanging from a tree, a skinned dog draped over a bulldozer—hardly Earth First! tactics, to say the least.

The Mendocino County Sheriff was certainly aware of the survivalist tree spike suspect, but they were strangely quiet about him, and the case was eventually dropped without any charges being filed. Recently, when I got my FBI files, I found out why. The sheriff's reports on the spiking were included in my file, and I learned that the suspect's name was Bill Ervin. He lived in southern California, but he owned property in Elk and sometimes stayed there in a crude cabin. Ervin freely admitted spiking trees on his own side of the property line, and he did it because L-P is well known in this area for cutting a few feet past their property line and taking their neighbors' trees. "I may get crucified for this," Ervin said when questioned by the sheriff. "I may be in error, but I understand that one can spike trees on one's own property."

Bill Ervin made no secret of the trees he spiked. He marked them with yellow flagging and left the spikes sticking part way out of the trees. He borrowed the hammer from his neighbor and told him what he intended to use it for. He also told a truck driver at the L-P logging site, and he told a California Highway Patrol cop. So it is reasonable to assume that L-P may have known in advance that there were spiked trees in the area. There is also reason to believe that the tree that broke George Alexander's sawblade was not spiked on Bill Ervin's property, but rather was hit while lying on a log deck after it was cut. The saw hit the spike about nine feet up the tree. If you figure a foot for the stump, that means it would have to have been spiked ten feet off the ground. Bruce Anderson described the technique like this in the May 27, 1987, Anderson Valley Advertiser: "One average-sized person teams up with a midget. The midget gets up on the shoulders of his partner to hammer in the spikes. L-P can nail those pesky terrorists before they nail the trees by arresting any stray midgets they spot roaming around Mendocino County."

Bill Ervin also insists that he used only 16-penny (approximately six-inch) nails on the trees he spiked. No other size nail was found when the sheriffs and L-P

*continued on page 15*

# Mugging a Burn Victim: The Dismemberment of the North Cascades

BY HOODED MERGANSER

Decades of fire suppression across western North America set the stage for the tragedy realized in Washington state this past summer. Unnaturally high levels of dead wood and other fuels were allowed to build up, inviting lightning strikes and careless people (with the help of hot, dry, windy weather) to trigger "catastrophic" wildfires.

The largest of these fires, the Tyee Creek fire, burned in several roadless areas contiguous with the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Glacier Peak roadless area, at 1,607,000 acres, is the largest roadless area in Washington, and comprises the central core of the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem.

Wildlife inhabiting this area include mountain goat, wolverine, fisher, gray wolf, grizzly bear, cutthroat trout, steelhead, and Chinook salmon. The size of this area has been a major factor in the survival of so many rare species.

But as the wheels of "progress" continue to turn, this gem of biodiversity continues to erode. Salvage efforts resulting from the recent fire will accelerate this process on the Glacier Peak roadless area's eastern fringes. The Tyee Creek fire had barely cooled when the logging companies and their toadies in state and federal agencies were rubbing their hands together and drooling over the prospect of "rehabilitating" this and other burned zones by building roads and logging them to hell and back.

The roadless areas which extend southeast from the Glacier Peak Wilderness area south of Lake Chelan are particularly important. In the Mad River watershed, which drains the Entiat Mountains, at least three pairs of spotted owls were reproducing last year, and nesting pairs of northern goshawks were also present. The Mad River also has a resident population of bull trout (also known as dolly varden). These rare species would be adversely affected by the siltation and habitat fragmentation from salvage logging and the accompanying roadbuilding.

But we need not wait for salvage logging to see the devastating effects that fire "management" policies have on the forests. This process has already begun: firefighters with tractors and bulldozers tore apart large sections of the Lower Mad River Trail and other nearby trail systems while trying to establish fire lines to stop the Tyee Creek fire.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write letters to the Wenatchee National Forest and tell them to keep their hands off roadless areas. These areas should be expanded to include adjacent roadless lands. Burned areas should be studied as they naturally regenerate and recover. Restoration should be done along sections of trail that were widened into firebreaks. Finally, there should be no roadbuilding or logging of burned areas until full environmental impact statements have been completed.

Send letters to the Forest Supervisor, Wenatchee NF, POB 811, Wenatchee, WA 98801; and to the district rangers at the following ranger district offices: Entiat, POB 476, Entiat, WA, 98822; Chelan, 428 W. Woodin Ave., Chelan, WA 98816; Lake Wenatchee, Star Route, Box 109, Leavenworth, WA 98826.

Also write letters to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and tell them to suspend the Miner's Ridge Timber Sale until they determine the current status of the northern spotted owls that were nesting and reproducing in the surrounding survey area prior to the Tyee Creek fire.

Kathleen Cottingham, Supervisor, and John R. Edwards, Manager, Timber Sales Division, Washington Department of Natural Resources, 1111 Washington St. SE, POB 47000, Olympia, WA 98504-7000.

# PAVE CHESAPEAKE BAY !?!

BY RON HUBER

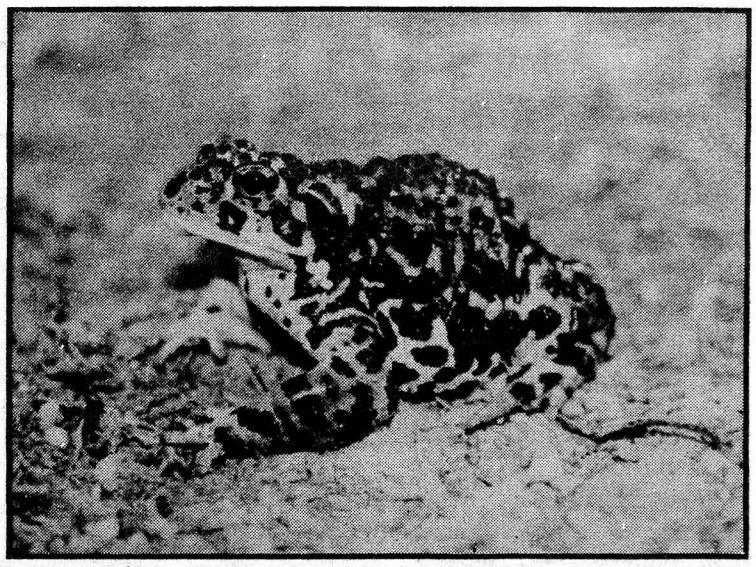
Highway huggers are pushing a plan to widen the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel that crosses the mouth of Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has just been released.

The project could have three very nasty impacts if implemented. The additional 1000 pilings will more than double the turbulence zone at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, which could inhibit migratory whales, bluefish, shad, sea turtles and other species from entering the bay. Broadening and adding shoulders to the bridge will open up Fisherman Island National Wildlife Refuge, the mid-Atlantic's most important shorebird nesting area, to raccoon, fox and skunk predation. And developers will use the 'improved' bridge to open up the largely rural and wetlands-filled lower Delmarva Peninsula to vacation home and heavy industrial development.

The Coast Guard, which commissioned the EIS, appears poised to sign off on it despite the protests of activists, human fishers and marine scientists. The highway huggers have their usual array of biostitutes swearing it's all hunky dory, of course.

## WHAT TO DO:

There's still time (barely) to throw your paper wrenches into the EIS process! Send your comments to Ann B. Deaton, Commander, 5th Coast Guard District, 431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23705.



*The Amargosa toad of Oasis Valley, Nevada*

# End of the Line for the Amargosa Toad?

BY JASPER CARLTON, BIODIVERSITY LEGAL FOUNDATION

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation has petitioned the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for a listing of the Amargosa toad as an endangered species, including emergency listing consideration. And on November 29, they filed a formal 60 day notice of intent to file suit regarding the failure of the USFWS to list the boreal toad under the Endangered Species Act in the southern Rockies.

Despite warnings from the scientific community about *severe* declines in amphibian population levels and uncertainty about the causes of these declines, the USFWS has failed to extend protection to a number of species under the ESA in the Rocky Mountains, including: the Amargosa toad in southern Nevada, the southern Rocky Mountains population of the western boreal toad (the rarest unprotected amphibian in North America), and the spotted frog in the Great Basin of Nevada. This is symptomatic of a larger, more insidious policy of Bruce Babbitt to undermine the ESA unless forced by lawsuit to comply. *[Rumor has it that Bruce is on his way out, but* that *is a story for next issue...]*

The Amargosa toad is endangered due to an extremely limited breeding population, very restricted range, continued habitat destruction, and inadequate government protection programs.

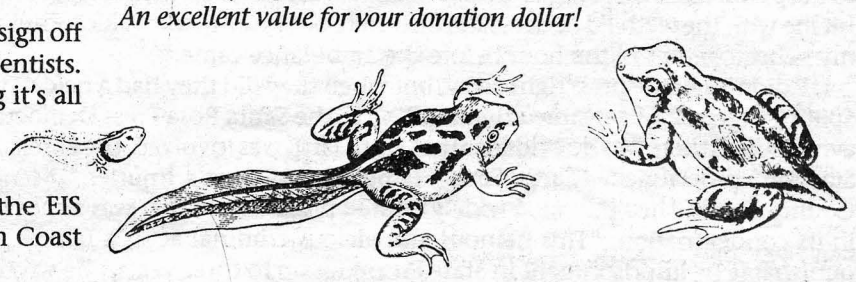
Less than 40 years ago, thousands of this species inhabited the Oasis Valley in southern Nevada. In the last decade alone, despite scientific evidence that populations were in dramatic decline, toad populations and habitat have degraded further. Today, this endemic population probably consists of fewer than 100 individuals. Only 30 adult and juvenile toads have been observed along the Amargosa River and at surrounding springs in the Oasis Valley this year. With the population at less than one percent of its historic size, the toad is extremely vulnerable to further habitat loss from grazing, off-road vehicle use, non-native predators, grading for flood control and modification by heavy equipment. Water projects and pollution have also impacted toad populations.

Amargosa toads are well adapted to natural predation. Unfortunately, they now have to cope with introduced predators, such as catfish and crayfish. The existence of these predators, combined with the destruction, modification, and pollution of habitat in the Oasis Valley, have had a dire and irrefutable effect on the toads.

Although the remaining population is significantly smaller than those of many other species at the time they were listed as endangered by the USFWS, this agency, which is charged with enforcing the Endangered Species Act, has remained idle during the steady and visible decline of the Amargosa toad. The USFWS has until Yule, 1994 to issue a preliminary finding as to the merit of the petition.

Write and demand immediate listings and real protection before these species are gone for ever. Write to Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior, US Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240 and to Mollie Beattie, Director, USFWS, 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20240.

*Jasper Carlton continues to be the nation's leading ESA watchdog/ enforcer. Send money to the Amphibian Defense Project, Biodiversity Legal Foundation, POB 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327. An excellent value for your donation dollar!*



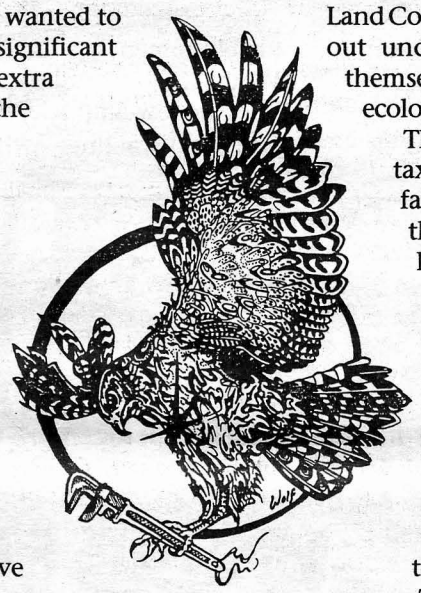
# Bigger is not Better for the Forest Service

BY KIERAN SUCKLING

Ruling in favor of the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and the Greater Gila Biodiversity Project, a federal judge has permanently removed 1.8 million board feet of "sawtimber" from the Elk Timber Sale on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona. The suit was filed when the Forest Service increased the amount of large trees to be cut by 529 percent after the Decision Notice was signed. This is a real NEPA no-no.

The circumstances leading to the volume increase were rather suspicious. Stone Forest Industries appealed the timber sale because not enough sawtimber was offered. Arizona Game and Fish and the White Mountain Conservation League intervened on behalf of the forest. Following a meeting between the Apache-Sitgreaves and Stone (to which the intervenors were not invited), the logging company dropped its appeal. Next thing you knew, the amount of sawtimber volume was increased by 529 percent.

Before ruling on the case, the judge spent two days walking the timber sale with the plaintiffs: Stone, the Forest Service and Arizona Game and Fish. He wanted to see if there was likely to be significant biological impact from the extra logging. We spent most of the time in old growth and northern goshawk management areas which were marked for logging. I thought I was in a Salvador Dali painting when the District Ranger, wearing a white hard hat, lest a pine needle or bird's doodoo fall on his head, explained to the judge that although the Lakeside District has no old growth remaining, it has an excessive number of large trees. Mr. Ranger also explained that according to the principles of ecosystem management, he had to cut down an ancient ponderosa pine supporting a squirrel nest in order to improve goshawk foraging habitat. They did have good donuts, though.



To make a long story short, the judge ordered a permanent injunction against the cutting of any sawtimber until the Forest Service completes a new or supplemental environmental analysis subject to public notice and appeal procedures. The Forest Service and Stone immediately appealed this decision but lost.

# Etiwanda is Saved!!!

After four years of battle, the Etiwanda alluvial fan has been saved! Located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in southern California, Etiwanda is home to the largest contiguous piece of Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub as well as a peat bog estimated to be over one hundred thousand years old. Both ecosystems are considered globally imperiled. In addition, four other plant communities considered endangered occur on the 762 acre site.

The Landmark Land Co. planned to put 620 homes and a golf course on the site, but after the failure of its bank, an S&L in Louisiana, the property fell into the hands of the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC), the federal agency formed in 1989 to sell the assets of failed S&Ls.

Despite the conservation efforts of environmentalists, Native Americans (who consider Etiwanda a sacred site), and government agencies who wished to acquire the property for a preserve, the RTC pressed for the original Landmark development plan. Having the development approved would boost the asking price for the area at the RTC auction of the land. Who headed the list of prospective buyers? Yep, Landmark Land Co. After costing taxpayers millions and ducking out under cover of bankruptcy, they positioned themselves to make a quick buck off one of the most ecologically significant areas in southern California.

The RTC, citing their "responsibility to the taxpayers," pushed on with the development. In fact, they spent a quarter of a million pushing the project, subcontracting the work out to Landmark executives!

Well-dressed Earth First!ers infiltrated RTC's bidder's conference and warned potential buyers, through RTC lookalike flyers, of the "environmental constraints" that potential buyers of the Etiwanda property would face. The auction was postponed shortly after the conference, in order to allow the RTC more time to secure the development approval. This delay gave the resistance time to rally behind the sage.

The Spirit of the Sage Council, headed by Gabrielino-Shoshone Chief Vera Rocha and Leeona Klippstein organized people to speak to the planning commission. They were joined by warriors from the Aztec Nation and the American Indian Movement in emotionally shaming the pro-development San Bernadino Planning Commission into rejecting the golf course plan. Meanwhile, wildlife agency personnel and environmentalists looked for funding sources to purchase the land from RTC.

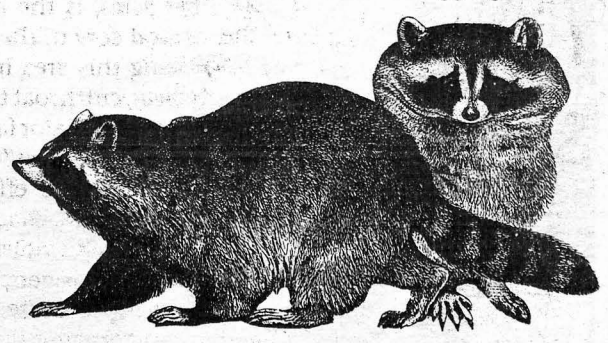
The funding eventually came from an unlikely source: CalTrans. In exchange for California Fish & Wildlife's approval of a highway project, which would destroy 200 acres of disturbed sage scrub, CalTrans agreed to purchase the Etiwanda site as mitigation. While it is still unclear how the backroom dealings worked themselves out, on September 13 RTC announced that they accepted CalTrans' bid. Etiwanda has been saved.

# Daniel Boone Needs Your Help

BY SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

The Forest Service has initiated revision of the Forest Plan for the Daniel Boone National Forest in the Cumberland Mountains of southeast Kentucky. The Boone is a beautiful and ecologically critical forest of coves, cliff lines, underground caves, slow flowing rivers, and crucial habitat for songbirds, black bear, and an array of other endangered wildlife.

The current Boone Forest Plan is a recipe for ecosystem destruction. It directs the Forest Service to log *thousands* of acres across this forest every year. Over 75% of the Boone is zoned for logging.



In July, 1994, legal action by the Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project to protect endangered wildlife and old growth forests shut down all logging on the southern half of the Daniel Boone. The Boone needs a biologically based Forest Plan that protects native forest communities.

Logging on the Boone loses millions of taxpayers' dollars every year. That's your money. The revision is our opportunity to throw out this wasteful, destructive plan and replace it with one that protects our forests (and saves everyone money).

Write a letter for the Boone immediately. The Forest Service imposed a very short public comment period which has ended, but we are asking people to continue to write letters. Urge them to :

•Develop a biologically based Forest Plan that protects crucial wildlife habitats for songbirds, black bear, endangered species and stream ecosystems.

•Restore old growth forests across the Boone rather than short rotation logging.

•End below-cost timber sales on the Boone.

•Protect all roadless areas. Close some roads to restore roadless areas for their ecological and recreational value.

•Protect recreational values for hiking, horseback riding, bird watching, and hunting. Logging and road building destroy these values.

•Remind the Forest Service that the Boone belongs to all Americans. Most people, including you, do not support commercial logging on national forests.

•Lastly, urge the Forest Service to extend the public comment period. The original comment period was ridiculously short, only 25 days.

Send letters to Kevin Lawrence, Daniel Boone NF, 1700 Bypass Road, Winchester, KY 40391.

*For more information contact the Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project, POB 3141, Asheville, NC 28802.*

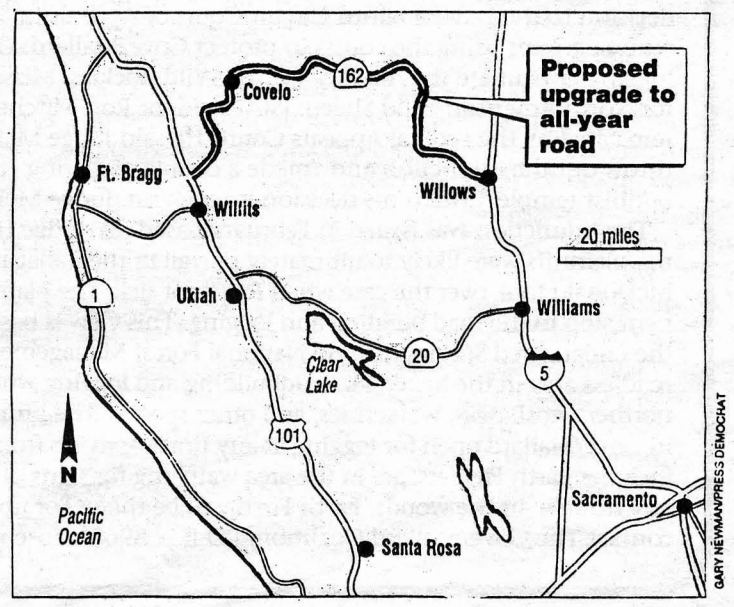
# Highway (go) to Hell

BY RANDY GHENT

Local, state and federal officials intend to pave Highway 162 through northern California's Mendocino National Forest between Covelo, 30 miles east of US Highway 101, and Willows, on Interstate 5. The "improved" road would fragment old growth habitat, require extensive logging, and contribute to the erosion, sedimentation, and pollution of the Middle Fork Eel River, Black Butte River, and Cold Creek.

A total of $4.5 million in federal and state dollars have been earmarked this year for portions of the route, known as Forest Highway 7. A "total upgrade" of the road was given high priority under the Federal Lands Program for 1995. Funding has been secured to study the proposal.

Arguments being used in support of the paving include transportation convenience and a perceived economic revitalization through increased tourism. The latter argument is made despite the fact that nearby towns along the fully-paved Highway 101 show no signs of revitalization, and even a fully paved Highway 162 will not carry nearly the volume of traffic currently on 101.




Local Native Americans and forest activists, however, are actively opposing the project. Please help us stop this outrageous boondoggle. Road removal and watershed restoration would produce more quality jobs and be a wiser expenditure of public money.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:**

Direct action might not be necessary if we all write letters NOW to the Secretary of Transportation expressing the ill effects of paving Highway 162. Also, write the congresspersons below and your own.

•Secretary Peña, US Department of Transportation, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20590

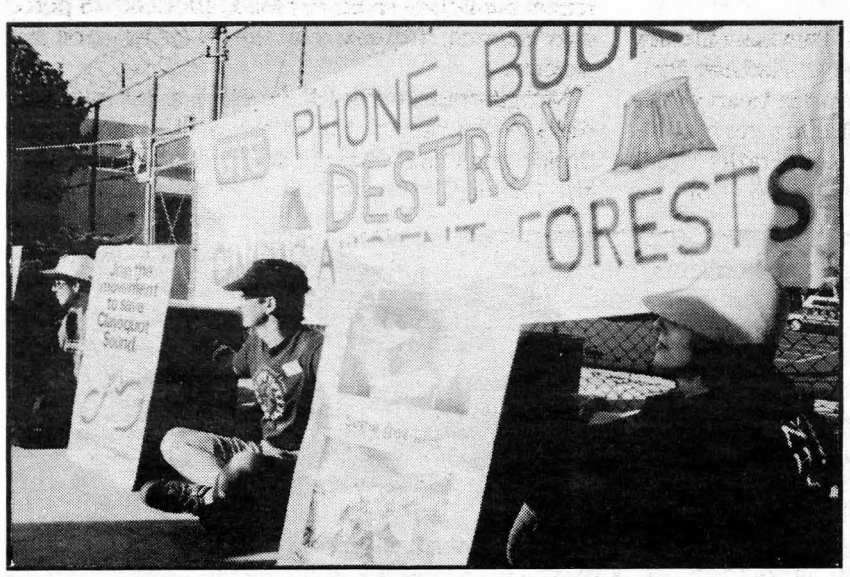
•Rep. Riggs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

•Rep. Fazio, 2113 Rayburn Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20515

# GTE Plant Blockaded

## Activists Target Phone Giant's Role in Rainforest Destruction

The War In the Woods acknowledges no artificially imposed national borders! On October 18, the fight to end the rampant clearcutting in British Columbia came south to the toxic industrial heart of Los Angeles. At eight o'clock in the morning, activists from Rainforest Action Network, Pacific Environment and Resources Center, Greenpeace and local forest groups converged on MacBlo customer GTE's downtown LA printing plant. Outraged by MacBlo's conversion of Clayoquot Sound's ancient rainforests to disposable newsprint and GTE phone books, we shut down this rainforest graveyard for four and a half hours.




*barell crew puts GTE on hold*

Four people locked down to the main gate using motorcycle chains, while four other BC and US activists closed the other entrance with the ever-versatile and dependable concrete barrel lockblocks. A 15-by-25 foot banner reading "no clearcut rainforests for GTE phone books" was hung by climbers on telephone poles flanking the main gate. The banner showed the famous yellow page fingers buzzsawing old-growth into phone books. GTE was exposed to millions of their customers as buyers of MacBlo's Powell River-Alberni paper on local and national TV, as well as being embarrassed by international press coverage.

Officials at the 12-acre LA plant remained sullen, stone-faced and uncommunicative throughout the lockdown. Turning their own insidious technology against them, front gate CDers Winona LaDuke, Randy Hayes, Barbara Williams and David Chatfield reached GTE's chief paper buyer in Dallas by cellular phone. Confronted by his complicity in cultural genocide and ecocide, purchasing agent David Rawles spent almost an hour listening to these activists from the native rights, world rainforest and international environmental movement chew him out. At the second gate barrelista Tamara Stark used her cellular phone to contact local and international media with updates on the action.

The police seemed initially confused by the tactic of using different lockdown systems (chains and barrels) at each gate. When they finally decided to act, they declared the entire 1/2 mile-long block an "illegal assembly" and used the action as a practice riot deployment. They sent in 50 of LA's finest to sweep out the 60 or so legal protesters and prevent media coverage—an unconstitutional tactic becoming more popular. Fortune smiled upon us in the person of the owner of a small scrap yard across the street. He gave us a sanctuary where we could watch, film and heckle the LAPD. While television news helicopters circled overhead, the cops formed protective phalanxes against no one and a fire crew futilely attempted to use bolt cutters on the chains. The police had no idea how to deal with the barrels, and quickly gave up the idea of getting through the second gate. Eventually the fire crews brought in hydraulic "jaws of life" to cut the motorcycle chains from around the four at the front gate. They were arrested and charged with trespass. The same fate awaited banner hangers Bill Mosca and Dana Guidi when they climbed down. With the main gate now open, the four barrellistas voluntarily unlocked in exchange for not being charged.

GTE refuses to accept responsibility for their role as bankroller of ecocide, and calls paper an insignificant factor in deforestation. They pay MacBlo 12 million dollars a year for Clayoquot paper which is used to print 22 million phone books. The campaign against MacMillian Bloedel, and its customers, will continue until Clayoquot Sound's old growth is safe from clearcuts. MacBlo clearly heard the message of the action. An official from MacBlo whined later in the day that "... it was okay if people called, met with or sent information to our customers, but we really don't like people locking themselves to our customers' gates." Does this suggest any possible tactics to y'all?

GTE is one of many MacBlo users getting their chemical fix from the slurried lifeblood and fibers of Clayoquot's ancient red cedar, sitka spruce, fir, hemlock and ponderosa pine. While other MacBlo customers haven't yet been hit as directly as GTE, they have not escaped unscathed. Western Canada Wilderness Committee's 1,000 year old red cedar stump paid visits to the New York Times and Pacific Bell Directories (who got stumped in Santa Cruz, San Francisco and Sacramento). Many groups and individuals are joining their voices in alliance with the EF!ers, RAGs, Greenpeace, canvassers and US Clayoquot campaigners who are supporting BC native peoples and forest activists. The pressure this incredible coalition generates is being felt by all major MacBlo customers in the US. Grassroots pressure is needed now more than ever! If you can't shut them down, at least harass GTE on their customer line: (800) 233-6408. Call often. Talk for a long time. BC forests are clearcut at the rate of an acre every 12 seconds—the fastest rate of non-agricultural deforestation on Earth—yet contain some of the last large fragments of North American wilderness. Take some time. Have some fun. Help save it now!

FIELD NOTES: Cobra Links are the brand name for motorcycle chains of steel cables inside of flexible hardened steel casing. They come in differing lengths (4 foot, 6 foot, etc.) and are fully adjustable—the links slip through the lock's eyehole in increments of 2 inches, allowing you to fit the chain comfortably across your waist, but too tight to go over your hips or shoulders. The manufacturer claims they can't be nitrogen-frozen or cut without hydraulics and that acetylene torches aren't hot enough to get through. Four foot lengths cost approximately $130 through the Graingers catalog (when available) or slightly more at motorcycle accessory shops. They are excellent for long-term lockdowns in areas where fire personnel don't do police dirtywork or are too rural for sophisticated fire equipment (like in Freddy territory).
When climbing utility poles, *always* be sure which lines are low-amp telephone and which are high-amp electrical lines—which will cause your short hairs to straighten, with your resultant cellular implosion the lead story on the news, not your cause.

*Pac Bell stumped in San Francisco*

# Cove/Mallard Injunction Lifted

BY DON GRAHAM

On December 5, the court decision preventing the US Forest Service from allowing roadbuilding and logging in the Cove/Mallard area of Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest was overturned. US District Judge Alan McDonald of Yakima, Washington threw out an injunction which had been in place since February. The pro-wildlife Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition (ISC) immediately challenged McDonald's decision to the Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The ISC is the lead plaintiff among groups using the courts to protect Cove/Mallard. Other organizations taking part in the anti-logging lawsuit are the Alliance for the Wild Rockies, Missoula's Ecology Center, and the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep. ISC President Ron Mitchell is confident that the injunction will be reinstated by the Federal Appeals Court. He said Judge McDonald used a very weak technicality to throw out the injunction and "made a couple of glaring errors which will stand out like neon in a budhist temple " when his decision is reviewed. Judge McDonald is incredibly misguided.

The injunction was issued in February based on Judge Harold Ryan of Idaho's understanding that the plaintiffs were likely to ultimately prevail in their allegations of Forest Service mismanagement. McDonald took over the case when Ryan got sick. The plaintiffs are confident they will win a permanent stop to the road building and logging. This view is based on the Forest Service's violations of both the Endangered Species Act and National Forest Management Act. Cove/Mallard is part of the largest roadless area in the lower 48. Roadbuilding and logging would adversely affect bull trout, wolves, northern goshawks, wolverines, and other species. The lifting of the injunction leaves two timber sales in Cove/Mallard open for logging at any time. Activists from the Cove/Mallard Coalition, which includes Earth First!ers, are in the area watching for signs of renewed logging or roadbuilding. If there is any trouble in the woods, Earth First! will be there. For updates on Cove/Mallard or to get involved, contact The Cove/Mallard Coalition, PO Box 8968, Moscow, ID 83843, phone (208) 882-9755.

# Montana's North Bridgers:

## Another Wild Place on the Chopping Block

BY PHIL KNIGHT

Twenty five miles north of Bozeman, Montana, on the east slope of the precipitous Bridger Mountains, a frenzy of logging and roadbuilding is commencing. What was once publicly owned, roadless wilderness is now privately owned by the Oregon-based Big Sky Lumber Company (BSL). Through the Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993, wherein private inholdings in the Gallatin Range were aquired by the Gallatin National Forest in exchange for other public lands and some cash, BSL owner Tim Blixseth aquired 3,500 acres of primarily roadless, old growth forest in the Bridgers. BSL plans to log 60 to 80 percent of the trees on this land in the next two or three years in this, the last best forest in the whole range. BSL has obligations to provide logs to the Louisiana-Pacific mill in Belgrade, MT, and the North Bridgers is where they plan to get most of them. The forests of the North Bridgers have become a pawn in a huge game of land-swap chess, and they are in deep peril indeed.

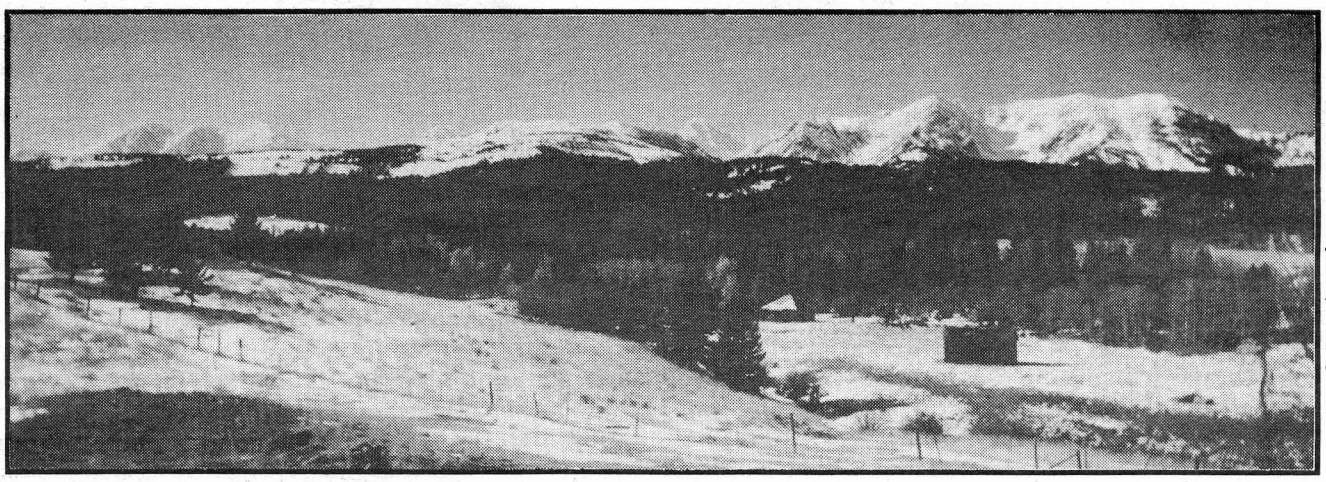


photo by Phil Knight/NFN

*The forests of the North Bridgers, slated for destruction.*

This is a forgotten forest (at least by humans). The main defenders of the North Bridgers have been a handful of ranchers who live at the foot of the range. They don't want their irrigation water or their view wrecked by BSL. Other than them, few people seem to know what is at stake here.

The Bridgers are an "island" range, isolated from other mountains and surrounded by dry valleys. It is a long, narrow range, with high rocky limestone peaks rising to over 9,000 feet. The strip of forest on the east side is narrow, not much more than a mile wide between sagebrush and alpine tundra. This makes it especially important as wildlife habitat. This forest is winter range for hundreds of mule deer—one of the best herds in southwest Montana. It is also home to such rare predators as wolverines and great grey owls. Mountain lions roam the foothills, black bears are abundant, and an occasional grizzly is spotted here. The Bridgers are also an important wildlife corridor. Thanks to the range's narrow profile and steep topography, eagles, hawks, falcons and other birds of prey can soar the length of the Bridgers on their annual migrations. These birds often stop to feed and rest in the dense forest below the ridge. The Bridgers are also one of only two wildland corridors connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the island ranges and the Bob Marshall Wilderness to the north.

The forest itself is amazing. Big clumps of Douglas fir are scattered in open park-like glades. Meadows of wildlflowers grace some of the steeper slopes. In more sheltered draws are some massive, spire-like subalpine fir. Small groves of aspen grow on the meadow edges, and wetlands abound along the lower edges of the forest.

So this is what BSL is playing with. They have already begun logging near the north edge, at Flathead Pass, and have flagged logging roads into the heart of the forest. They plan to clearcut up to 1,600 acres in three drainages: South Fork Flathead Creek, Frazier Creek and Carrol Creek. This could mean 14 miles of new road, all in currently roadless forest. The only restrictions BSL has to deal with are requirements that they abide by the Montana Best Management Practices code and the Montana Streamside Zone Management Law. These don't really amount to a hill of beans, and are rarely enforced (in fact BMPs are voluntary), so BSL will do as they please.

Enter the Forest Service. Due to the concerns of the downstream ranchers, and the fact that the FS may have an option to buy the land back, the Gallatin National Forest sent hydrologist Mark Story to the North Bridgers to estimate the impacts to water quality from BSL's logging. Story's initial report concluded that the logging could increase sediment loads in the creeks by as much as 185 percent for S. Fork Flathead, 82 percent for Frazier Creek and 75 percent for Carrol Creek. According to Story, "Genetically pure Yellowstone cutthroat trout populations were found in the South Fork of Carrol Creek and the South Fork of Flathead Creek. These populations are small and localized, and fairly sediment sensitive. Since the Yellowstone cutthroat currently only occupy about five to eight percent of their former range, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the Forest Service are emphasizing protection of this remaining habitat. The potential acceleration of sediment yields in these drainages poses a substantial adverse impact to the habitat.

The Forest Service then made some fairly good reccomendations as to how BSL could mitigate impacts. Well, I reckon the BSL boys didn't like the results of this meeting, nor the fact that a field trip of Freddies and ranchers had gone onto "their" land without their knowledge. So they called a powwow with the Freddies to smooth things out. As a result, Story reran his sediment model with assumptions that logging will occur in winter only and that road construction will be "desynchronized" with logging (not done the same year), and with less logging and roadbuilding in S. Fork Flathead Creek. Thus he came up with a follow-up report predicting sediment loads about 60-75 percent over normal, still way over the FS standard of 30-50 percent.

Mitigation sounds swell. Problem is, BSL is under no obligation to follow the FS reccomendations, as BSL Spokesguy Chuck Borone told me on the phone. So the Freddies have mostly let them off the hook by giving them an out (the follow-up report) while actually having no say in how the logging is done. I say I trust BSL as far as I can hurl a buck mule deer.

There are several things we can do:

1) Two more rounds of the Gallatin Land Exchange are slated to occur, and Congress has already allocated $10 million for buyout of inholdings in the Gallatin Range and the Taylor Fork of the Gallatin River. The Forest Service is obliged to prepare a report for the Secretary of Agriculture on the potential for aquiring critical lands. They are late in preparing this report, but that is to our advantage. We need to make enough noise to get the North Bridgers included as a priority for buyback before BSL has their way with them.

2) We should pressure BSL—let them know that the forests of the North Bridgers are important to us and that we will not stand by while they get trashed. If it gets hot enough they may be willing to sell. Call them at (406) 587-7004, or write to Chuck Borone, BSL, 225 E Mendenhall, Bozeman, MT 59715, and express your outrage at what they plan to do to.

3) People need to visit the place and get to know it. I would be happy to lead field trips into the North Bridgers if given some advance notice.

4) Is anyone out there willing to petition for ESA listing of Yellowstone cutthroat trout?

5) Folks in Portland, OR, and vicinity, can you help investigate BSL's corporate office and head honcho Tim Blixseth?

5) Use your imagination!!

For More Info, and to arrange field trips: Native Forest Network, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59771-6151, e-mail: nfn@igc.apc.org

# The Secret History of Tree Spiking

*continued from page 11*

security cops inspected the trees in the area, and there is no evidence that Ervin ever possessed either any larger nails or a hammer big enough to pound them in with. Yet the nail in the log at the Cloverdale mill was a 60-penny, 11-inch spike. The sheriffs gave Bill Ervin a lie detector test, however, and they claim that he failed on the following questions: "Did you spike the logs at the log deck on Cameron Road?" and "Did you spike any trees outside of your property?"

So all in all, it's still unclear who was at fault in the Cloverdale tree spiking. We don't even know if the tree was spiked to keep it from being cut, or to create a martyr and make EF! look like terrorists. But it really doesn't matter whether an EF!er, a lone survivalist, or L-P President Harry Merlo himself spiked that tree. The point is that if you advocate a tactic, you had better be prepared to take responsibility for its results. And I don't want anything to do with causing the kind of injuries suffered by George Alexander.

While George was convalescing from those injuries, he was contacted by someone from the yellow ribbon gang of pro-timber stooges. George doesn't remember her name, just that it was "some woman from Humboldt County." She asked him to go on tour with her denouncing Earth First! for tree spiking. And George refused.

No matter what you think of L-P's forest practices, this much should be clear: George Alexander is not the enemy. He has no say over his bosses' policies, either in or out of the mill. I have heard EF!ers say that doesn't matter; he shouldn't be working at an L-P mill. Well, I shouldn't be driving a car, either, but that doesn't make it okay to put a bomb in it.

After George refused to go on tour denouncing us, he was forced to return to work at L-P before his injuries even healed. His and Laurie's baby was about to be born, he needed money, and there were not many jobs where he and his family live. George got worker's compensation for the time he was off work, but L-P didn't offer him a cent for the trauma and hardship he suffered. They made a big public show of putting up a $20,000-dollar reward for information leading to the conviction of the spiker, but George Alexander had to file a lawsuit against L-P to get anything at all. And while the company was crying crocodile tears over his injuries in public, in private they were fighting him tooth and nail over his damage claim. He ended up with just $9,000 and an involuntary transfer to night shift. "They used my name all over the country," George told me. "Then they laid me off when the mill closed down."

"L-P is just sorry I didn't die," said George Alexander. "Yeah, I know," I replied. "They're sorry I didn't die, too."

# Street Fighting in East London

BY NICK WATERS

The campaign against the M11 Link road in east London is one of many anti-road campaigns currently being waged in England. It is the biggest and most publicized of the anti-road campaigns, probably because it requires the forced eviction of over 400 homes and will plow through several relatively peaceful multi-racial working class neighborhoods in east London.

The link road gets its name because it will link the M11 motorway to another motorway thereby reducing, its proponents claim, the daily commute by seven minutes. The link is one of dozens of road projects currently being built or planned by the conservative national government.

*photo by Langelle/NFN*

*M11 protesters take to the streets*

To oppose the road, the main tactics of the M11 protesters are squatting and barricading houses slated for demolition, sitting in trees and tree houses, and sporadic offensive actions which usually entail entering construction sites and jumping on moving equipment. Until recently England had no laws against squatting or trespassing, though the passage of the so-called Criminal Justice Bill changed all this.

The Department of Transportation relies on an army of private security guards to get the road built. The guards occupy houses to prevent them being squatted by protesters, guard and defend construction sites, and help remove demonstrators during periodic eviction battles and demolitions.

The theme of the campaign is "non-violent direct action." For the most part the police and security are forced by public pressure to also be non-violent. There are, however, regular incidences of violence, particularly by a handful of the security guards who take advantage of situations during actions when there is no one looking to assault protesters. In one recent incident at another road protest outside the town of Bath, a protester nearly died and is in critical condition after falling 100 feet from a tree as he was being removed by a cherry-picker (*see Mabon issue of the Journal*).

## Claremont Road

At the moment, the center and focus of the No M11 campaign is Claremont Road, a somewhat liberated zone consisting of an entire street of squats lying in the path of the proposed motorway. The street itself has been shut to traffic for several months now and is full of artwork, sculptures, living spaces, tents, a pool table, a stage where bands perform at weekly Sunday evening parties, and several fire circles. Rooftops are adorned with numerous platforms and towers in preparation for eviction day when many people will occupy the roofs and lock parts of their bodies onto structures with bike locks and hand-cuffs. Many of the trees have tree houses which are connected to the roofs by aerial walkways, ropes, and huge cargo nets, also in preparation for eviction day.

On the road there are about 100 people living in 35 Victorian houses, most of which are heavily barricaded. One of the houses has been turned into a popular cafe, one is an art house, one the campaign offices, and a jazz cafe has just opened at the far end of the block. One of the few remaining original residents of the street is Dolly, a 94 year old woman who has lived in her house since she was born.

For the most part the current residents of the street are people who have come to the area because of the campaign. Most are young and can be said to loosely comprise what in England is a sizable counter-cultural direct action environmental movement. There is a certain faction that has come mostly just to party, and they don't seem to contribute much. Of the more serious activists who are not long term residents of the area, most could be said to be coming from either an Earth First!, a liberal environmentalist, or a folk revivalist position. The campaign lacks a social critique of the government's road building scheme. Feminism is not a strong point of the campaign either: there is a lot of sexism, and meetings and informal decision-making structures, such as exist at Claremont Road, are dominated by men—usually older men.

## National Anti-Roads Campaign

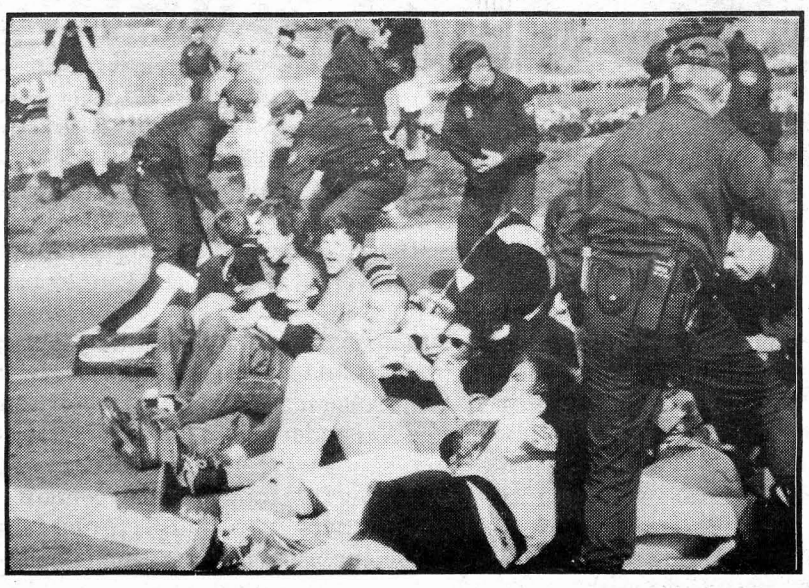
The government's road building plans are ridiculous in a country that seems to be almost completely covered in motorways. Many of the planned roads are "Euro-routes," designed to more easily accommodate international commerce. In London, where air pollution is already very bad, it makes even less sense. The people who live in the direct vicinity of the M11 (that is, those who haven't already been forced out), are going to see their communities destroyed. Many people will be living right next to a four-lane motorway with air pollution, noise pollution, and their communities cut in half.

The campaign against the M11 is quite strong, as is the anti-road movement nationally. Nevertheless, most M11 activists don't expect to actually stop the road, but want to cost the government as much time, money, and political clout as possible so that other and future road projects may be canceled. For the future, it is unclear how effective the protesters will be now that the Criminal Justice Bill has made most of their current tactics illegal. The bill is a sweeping piece of legislation designed to rein in various social groups who are perceived as a threat to the social norm. Among its provisions are: attacks on prisoner's rights including abolishing the right to remain silent; making trespass and interfering with workers illegal; making squatting illegal; giving the police more powers to shut down raves and festivals; giving the police more powers to stop and harass New Age travelers, Gypsies, and people on their way to raves or festivals; and making hunt sabotage illegal.

In the meantime, the success of the campaign largely hinges on prolonging the existence of Claremont Road, slated for eviction possibly as soon as the printing of this article. Be sure to keep your ears open for this. It promises to be a big event, probably requiring at least 1,000 police, possibly over several days, and is sure to attract a lot of media attention.

*Editors note: The Journal Office received word as this issue went to press that Claremont Road had been destroyed. The police spent five days evicting the residents and activists in a brutal siege. See next issue for the story.*

# European Resistance to World Bank Lending Policies



***At left:*** *European activists protest 50 years of ecologically and culturally destructive lending by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at the 50th anniversary of the World Bank and IMF in Madrid, Spain, October 1994.* ***At right:*** *Slovakian activists from the WOLF Forest Protection Movement protest a $70 million (US) World Bank loan for "ecologization" of Slovakian forestry in Bratislava, Slovakia, in June, 1994. The loan calls for more office machines, more roads, more pavement, more cars and of course more logging of some of Europe's finest remaining hardwood forests (see Samhain edition of the* Journal *for full story). The banner reads "Stop the World Bank in our forests"*

# Bear Habitat Threatened in Pyrenees

The Pau-Zaragoza link, or E7, is a four-lane highway that would cut through the last remaining bear habitat in the Pyrenees. If completed an estimated one thousand trucks per day will pass through the now quiet Vallee d'Aspes.

The tunnel de Somport, the section of the road linking Spain and France through the Somport pass, has seen the most opposition. In July, activists assembled at La Goutte d'Eau, an abandoned railway station/cafe and coordination center for resistance to the E7. The protesters marched to the pont d'Esquit where they were greeted by twenty police on foot and two truckloads of armed national guard waiting along the roadside. Activists handed out leaflets and shouted "no pasaron" and "sauvez les ours" to passing cars.

A few hours later, the activists crossed the border into Spain and marched to the site of decimation at the entrance of the tunnel de Somport in the small village of Canfranc. At least 500 Spanish Guardia Civil waited at the tunnel site, in formation with riot shields down and machine guns poised. Approaching the destruction site, an envoy of the Guardia Civil accosted the protesters, warning that if they did not turn back in five minutes, the small army would attack. The activists waited four minutes and turned around, marching through Canfranc, banners unfurled shouting "no pasaron" as the Guardia Civil escorted the activists back to the French border.

Resistance to the tunnel began in 1990, when the project began and La Goutte d'Eau was founded by activist Eric Petetin, who lives in the valley. In 1992, several international activists were arrested and in May 1994, 10,000 European activists marched to the tunnel construction site where the Spanish Guardia Civil threw tear gas bombs and shot rubber bullets at protestors who ripped down the fence surrounding the tunnel entrance and demolished a shack where workers took cat naps.

Resistance remains strong although state repression persists. For further information contact CSAVA, La Goutte d'Eau 64490, Cette Eygun, France, phone (33) 59345317.

# Philippine Villagers Fight Mitsubishi

Residents of Masinloc on the Philippine island of Luzon are fighting a gigantic power plant that could force them off their land, cut thousands of century-old mango trees, pollute rivers, and endanger one of the Philippines' best preserved coral reefs. The Philippines Environmental Action Network (PEAN) has issued an urgent appeal for support to stop construction of the 700-megawatt, coal-fired thermal plant.

Mitsubishi Corporation has won the bid to build the plant for $525 million, funded in part by the Asian Development Bank ($200 million) and the Export-Import Bank of Japan ($150 million). Neighborhood leaders have been fighting for four years to stop the project.

Despite their protests, Philippine President Fidel Ramos broke ground for the plant in June. He told residents that blocking construction would deny the youth of Masinloc a brighter future, keeping them hostage to marginal farming and subsistence fishing.

Activists fighting the plant claim that Mitsubishi is not planning to install the desulfurization unit, an expensive but important pollution-reducing device. The opponents further claim that project director Napacor, the National Power Corporation, has failed to meet the conditions set forth in the original Environmental Compliance Certificate.

The controversy has reached a critical stage because the funding banks have required 100% land acquisition as a condition of its loan. As a result, Napacor filed an eminent-domain action against residents of the Masinloc village of Bani who refused to sell their property to the company voluntarily.

Napacor also began issuing "Notice to Take Possession" documents to residents in a bid to forcibly evict them. Napacor's threats have no apparent legal authority, but Catholic Bishop Deogracias Iniguez cited it as another instance of Napacors's "deceptive and bully tactics."

A local court rejected a resident's petition to stop the project. Lawyers working with PEAN are preparing another petition.

PEAN is calling upon groups internationally to write letters to the heads of these two banks expressing concern about this project. Local opposition has temporarily held up the loans, so now is a critical time to stop them. Write:

President Mitsuo Sato, Asian Development Bank, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines; President Kenji Tanaka, Export-Import Bank of Japan, 14th Floor Pacific Star Bldg., Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Cor. Makati Ave., Makati, Metro Manila Philippines. Send a copy of your letter to: President Minoru Makihara, Mitsubishi International, 520 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

—Rainforest Action Network

# Falcon Smuggling in Kazakhstan

BY SERGEI SOLYANIK, GREEN SALVATION

Since the end of 1993, Kazakhstan has witnessed a rapidly developing illegal trade with the Near East in baloban falcons, a CITES II animal. A well-organized market for the capture and sale of these birds exists in Kazakhstan, fueled by the knowledge that these birds can fetch prices of up to $80,000 on the international market. In 1994, some English ornithologists illegally exported 300 falcons from the country. Every week, local papers print reports of poaching and the detainment by customs officials of smugglers and trappers from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, and Egypt. In October 1992, according to documents in our possession, Saudi Prince Mansur ibn Saud used his diplomatic passport to smuggle approximately one dozen falcons out of Kazakhstan. According to a local paper, Karavan, the mass smuggling of falcons began with the visit of Saudi Prince Mohammed bin Bander bin Adbullah Rachman Al-Saud. The Prince founded the Kazakhstan Saudi Arabia Ecological Foundation in January 1994. The purpose of the foundation is ostensibly to facilitate ornithological research and nature protection projects.

The foundation's general director is also an assistant director of the Department for Animal Conservation, K.O. Yelyubaev. For nearly a year, Yelyubaev illegally occupied two positions, simultaneously preserving and selling falcons. The prince, in a breach of Kazakhstan's laws, was given permission by the government to hunt bustard (CITES I) with falcons for ten years and also export falcons without any tariff. Approximately 50,000 hectares of prime land have been set aside for the prince's hunts. The prince has hunted on protected lands in the Naurzumsky Nature Reserve, thereby violating the laws of Kazakhstan. According to an agreement reached with the government of Kazakhstan, the prince is supposed to donate $2,000,000 to the foundation. However, the value of the birds he will export over the course of ten years greatly exceeds that sum. In September, the prince was given permission by the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources to export twenty falcons worth an estimated $1,600,000. This occurred despite the August closing of the foundation (on charges of improvidence) by the government of Kazakhstan.

The illegal capture and export of falcons by high ranking guests from Near East countries has evidently been sanctioned by the Minister of Ecology and Bioresources (Svyatoslav Medvedyev), the Ministry's Chief Inspector (M. Zharkenov), the Minister of Foreign Affairs (K. Tokaev), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This trade in falcons is in blatant opposition to the ideological premises of CITES. Moreover, nature reserve hunting and falcon export are direct violations by Kazakhstan of the Convention for Biological Diversity, which Minister Medvedyev personally signed in Rio in 1992. Green Salvation speaks for the entire environmental community of Kazakhstan in urging the US Fish and Wildlife Service to protest these blatant violations of international environmental law by pressuring USAID, the World Bank, and other donors to confront Kazakhstan. Foreign aid should not flow so freely to a country with such undemocratic and corrupt violations of public trust and such a generally low regard for the rule of law.

Last week, an open parliamentary session was convened to address these allegations. A wide cross-section of scientists, journalists, ministry representatives, and activists were invited to participate. Minister Medvedyev was absent, reportedly on vacation. Instead Yelyubaev came to take the rap. Deputy ministers and parliamentarians addressed poaching, violations of import and export regulations, and other breeches of Kazakhstan's laws. No one said a word about international law. Generally, the highly placed ministry officials who sanctioned these activities were not charged with any indiscretions. However, Yelyubaev, Medvedyev, and other employees of the Ministry of Ecology were nailed to the wall for their activities. Questions about authority were not answered. A deputy minister acceded only that Medvedyev had greatly exceeded his authority in issuing permits for falcons. Parliamentarians attacked and disgraced the ministry employees and suggested that those involved in the affair resign. A commission is being formed to examine the affair.

International environmental organizations need to protest these activities by filing complaints against Saudi Arabia for its part in this scandal and, most importantly, by making international donors aware of Kazakhstan's retreat from otherwise laudable rule of law and anti-corruption reforms. Further protests need to be lodged against Pakistan, Jordan, Egypt, and the UAE. Also, letters of protest should be addressed to President Nursultan Nazarbaev demanding the cessation of such activities within Kazakhstan's borders and the prosecution of guilty parties.

# Rod Coronado Granted Bail!

At a hearing in Michigan on December 9, Rod Coronado was granted bail. Rod was arrested in late September (see Samhain 1994 issue of the *Journal*) after more than two years underground. Since 1988, Rod has been targeted by the FBI for his animal rights and environmental activism. In 1992 he was indicted by a grand jury for a break-in at an animal research laboratory at Michigan State University (MSU). Originally jailed in Tucson, he was moved to Michigan to face the MSU charges.

The judge decided to grant bail, calling the hearing "unusual," and stating that "the government did not provide weighty evidence" that would prevent him from granting bail. Rod's lawyer stressed his character and commitment to the community. The judge granted a $650,000 bail ($50,000 cash bond and $600,000 in assets put up by family and friends) with the stipulation that Rod must live with electronic and personal monitoring. He is also forbidden to leave Pima County, AZ and can not attend any animal rights rallies.

Rod is looking forward to going back to the Tucson area. He has immediate plans to visit Pasqua Yaqui spiritual leader Enselmo Valencia, who is currently in the hospital recovering from a stroke. After more than two years without seeing a lot of his friends, Rod is encouraging folks to come down to Tucson and visit. For the time being he can receive messages and mail at POB 1891, Tucson, AZ 85702, phone (602) 322-9819, fax 795-2527. Rod would like to express his gratitude to all those who supported him with prayers, letters and money while he was incarcerated.

# WITH THE FBI ON OUR BACKS

What do Anna Mae Aquash, Pedro Bissonette, Tina Trudell and her family, Joe Killsright Stuntz, Martin Luther King, Vicki Weaver and her son, and David Koresh and 86 members of his church have in common? Besides all being dead, they also were all the subjects of FBI investigations. Somehow, under the watchful eye of law enforcement agencies, they were murdered. Why is it that whenever American citizens explore the Freedom of their First Amendment Rights, they become the targets of harassment, intimidation, arrest and murder? Is this question so difficult to understand, or do we not have time to really think about it, because we are too busy trying to protect ourselves?

In my case, when the FBI endorsed a WANTED poster produced by the fur industry prior to the issuance of any criminal indictment, and then spread the message that my life was in danger, I didn't spend much time thinking about it. I simply decided that I might not want to join my ancestors and friends in the spirit world yet.

Since 1988, FBI agents have illegally harassed and intimidated my family and me. They have tapped our phones, shined spotlights into our home, broken into our home, arrested our employees, and followed my mother on a family visit to England. My mother was subpoenaed to the Federal Grand Jury in Portland, Oregon, in 1993. She told FBI agents that she didn't want to talk to them and that she was taking medication for the stress that they were causing her. Special Agent John Zent replied, "This should help your stress," and then handed her the subpoena.

In March of 1988, Zent told me that the FBI suspected I might become a spokesperson for more radical elements of the environmental and animal rights movement due to my publicized bent toward the earth and animals. It comes as no surprise, then, that six years later, I've spent two months in jail. Two times I have been denied bail and held in solitary confinement. "Innocent until proven guilty" does not apply to me, because the government has presented no evidence that connects me to the break-in and arson at MSU's animal research laboratories. As a matter of fact, most of the evidence presented so far consists of interviews, articles, letters, press releases, and documented associations with legitimate political activists in the environmental and animal movements.

This may all sound a little unjust, but when you are an indigenous person in the context of the last 500 years, you learn to expect it. First, they steal your land. Then they steal your children. They steal your traditions, your beliefs, your language. If you stand up and try to maintain your identity and represent your earth mother and her children, forget it. You're in here playing cards with Peltier faster than you can say "Quincenteniary."

What do you expect from people who shot in the face a mother holding her child, from people who burned to death 26 children and their families? Sand Creek, Wounded Knee, Bonner's Ferry, Waco, Redwood Summer. (Who's the terrorist, Pilgrim?) Remember friends, it could happen to you. It is happening to people you know. This is just the beginning, because some of us still believe in Liberty, Justice, Earth, and Freedom. For indigenous peoples. For wilderness areas. For wolves. For people who just want to live and be left alone.

Call it a death march or just US history. It's not easy to understand, but don't stop and think about it too much. We really need your help. Don't give up when it starts to get ugly; draw strength from the forces we protect. That's power. Enough to keep you alive 502 years. Remember Anna. Remember Leonard. Remember Mark and Darren. Remember buffalo so many they covered the plains, salmon so plentiful you could walk across their backs. For our children who have to live here after us, we're all in this together. Don't forget to enjoy all the beauty you are fighting for, and remember our greatest strength is that we don't kill people like them.

—Rod Coronado
Newaygo County Jail
November 29,1994

# Milton Born With A Tooth

by Lorraine Sinclair, Mother Earth Defense Fund

Milton Born With A Tooth is currently serving time in jail for defending Peigan land against provincial government action towards the Oldman River. In March of 1990, the Alberta government went ahead with a $350 million dam on the river despite a victory by a citizens group in the Federal Court of Canada. The court ordered the Ottawa government to exercise its legal obligations and conduct environmental studies on the dams' effects. By the time the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO) panel produced recommendations in 1992, the dam was finished. Ottawa backed away from any fight with Alberta despite calls by natives and environmentalists to have the dam decommissioned. Late in the summer of 1990, as Alberta continued to ignore the federal court ruling, Milton and members of the Peigan Lonefighters Society dug a river-diversion channel to foil construction of the dam.

On September 7, 1990, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers escorted a provincial work crew onto Peigan territory to fill in the channel. The Peigan considered it trespassing, and Milton fired two warning shots in the air. No one was hurt. Milton was arrested about a week later. He was convicted on seven fire arms charges at his first trial in 1991. This conviction was overturned on appeal, and a new trial was ordered. Milton was found guilty on five charges in the second trial, and in September he was sentenced to 16 months. Milton is now attempting to appeal this sentence.

As an indigenous person, Milton has every right to protect and defend his territory. Milton's legal challenge to the Alberta Court of Appeal and further to the Supreme Court (if necessary) will allow the truth of his case to be brought forward. There are Charter of Rights issues and jurisdictional arguments which will finally test the Government of Canada's fiduciary responsibilities to the First Nations of Canada. Alberta and Canada must be held accountable to the International Community for their apartheid treatment of First Nations peoples.

The Oldman dam is slowly choking the life out of the Castle, Crowsnest and Oldman Rivers. The longer the federal and provincial governments ignore the FEARO recommendations, the more damage is done to the Peigan people and the environment.

The Mother Earth Defense Fund has been set up to support indigenous people who protect and defend Mother Earth in conflict with the Canadian legal system. Milton's is only the first case. There will be other cases as more of us honor our traditional belief systems and say no to the raping and destruction of our Mother.

*Letters to Milton and donations to his defense fund can be sent to: Mother Earth Defense Fund, Box 53, 10024—82 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 1Z3. Checks should be made out to the Alberta Green Party and earmarked for Milton's defense.*

# Letter from Milton

Dear Friends,

My case has now been in the Alberta courts for four years. I know I have a responsibility for maintaining the truth. For that reason I have filed a Notice of Appeal of my recent conviction on five charges. These charges stem from one action of firing two warning shots into the air. As a Peigan Indian on Peigan land, I still feel that I was within my rights to defend my home against the trespass of the government officials and RCMP officers. As one of our Elders testified at my sentencing hearing, it was an act "done out of desperation."

The real criminals are the provincial government who persisted in destroying the Oldman River through the continued construction of the Oldman Dam. The government defied the federal courts, which had pulled the license required for the Dam and had ordered a public environmental review (EARP). The first recommendation of the EARP was that the Dam not be put into operation. The review concluded that "the Oldman River Dam project could be very detrimental to the Peigan band..." None of the recommendations of the EARP have been followed by the provincial government.

I believe it's important to all indigenous peoples that I continue my struggle for justice. The federal government has a fiduciary responsibility to Treaty Indians to ensure our treaty rights are protected. Our jurisdictional rights in protection of our homeland are continually disregarded while the federal and provincial governments assert their own interests.

There have been several major studies into the inadequacies and failure of the Canadian justice system for indigenous peoples (the Causey Report and the Donald Marshall Inquiry). My case is challenging Canada to put these findings and recommendations into action.

I cannot ignore my responsibility of defending my homeland when politically motivated invaders destroy the heart of the Peigan Nation—the Oldman River. History has proven that precedent-setting cases like mine have to go all the way to the Supreme Court. This requires political, spiritual and financial support.

I have asked Lorraine Sinclair of the Mother Earth Healing Society to coordinate a campaign and defense fund on my behalf.

I will continue to follow through with my commitment to Mother Earth and all people. We have to fight together for justice—justice for the land is justice for all.

Thank you for your support.
In God's name you came
In the Great Spirit's name we are.

—Milton Born With A Tooth

# BIODIVERSITY TO MOTHER EARTH

Now that we've talked about the need to change some of our more wasteful habits, let's talk about gifts, wrapping, and how they relate to biodiversity. First, what is **BIODIVERSITY**? Let's ask our tree friends to explain.

We all know what a tree is. But did you know that trees live in communities with friends and neighbors? You say you got other ethnic groups in your neighborhood? Great, but...Brother and Sister Tree have folks from different species, different genuses, orders, and kingdoms all living in their neighborhood. All these diverse individuals, plants and animals, that's BIODIVERSITY. How they all work together is what people call an ecosystem. Trees mostly live in a forest ecosystem.

Trees and the Forest Ecosystem. Trees have roots that tap deep into the Earth. They have a trunk which forms little crevices and caves along the base. Depending on the kind of tree, the bark is either rough or smooth. Toward the upper third or half, the trunk branches out, or branches grow from it. Leaves or needles cover the branches. These, together with the roots, provide the tree's livelihood: water from the rain with minerals leached from stone and soil, energy from the sun to form chlorophyl and carbohydrates. That's the tree ... by itself.

But Brother and Sister Tree are rarely EVER by themselves! It's just not their choice! Trees like company. Depending on the kind of tree and ecosystem (neighborhood), whether hot or cold, dry or moist, light or dusk, small cluster or forest-- many different plants, birds, reptiles, insects and mammals will live on, with and around them. Lichens, mosses, and vines use the trunk for support, mistletoe and mushrooms feed off the tree. The trees upper parts are nicely shaded and create dark places for mobile visitors, like birds and mammals. They hide, sleep or raise little ones in nests on the branches or in holes in the trunk, or they just sit and look out... for food, or how not to become food.

Many of the guests pay rent. A typical arrangement between the plant and animal kingdoms is for plants to provide shelter and food, for animals (incl. insects) to pay back with fertilizing ground and blossoms, working the soil (ants, moles), and eating each other to stay at a number low enough not to kill off the plants.

It's a continuous GIVE-AND-TAKE.

**BIODIVERSITY** is **ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT**. It's Mother Earth's world-wide Big Business which she has managed by herself ever since becoming the only "green planet" that we know of... to keep alive all that makes her green and beautiful... including humans.

(GREED ?:)

Now, for some reason, people have tried to turn the tables on Mother Earth and started looking at "their" planet as "their" business to dig, drill, cut, change around, pile up, blow up, and concrete over. They wanted to **NOT GIVE** anymore, only **TAKE**. And they always want MORE, AND MORE, and more, and more, and more. These people have separated themselves from the BIODIVERSITY WEB and don't really care who suffers, whether plants, animals, or other people.

Some humans are learning to SEE again, with the inner eye that doesn't read the Sunday paper ad specials. Like Ben Franklin said 200 years ago: **"Only when the well's depleted, air and water polluted and the soil eroded, we realize their true value."** And the economist (Herman Daly) thinks that "... **there's something wrong in treating the Earth as if it were a business liquidation."**

Kids for Konservation say: **HAPPY BIODIVERSITY HOLIDAYS**

## Down-to-EARTH Gifts and Wrapping

Paper is made from trees ... an entire forest ecosystem goes down in one clearcut headed for the paper mill. Purchased gifts are harder on some ecosystem than home-made gifts ... and much less personal. When we buy throw-away-gifts and use regular gift wrapping which is thrown away (or at best recycled), we are using up our friends'-in-the-wild homes and livelihoods.

### there is another way!

**Personalized Gifts:**

Try to make your own gifts. Your own personal input is appreciated much more than you think by your friends. Write a poem, a story, decorate it with drawings (YES, you can draw!!!). Collect odd-shaped rocks, sticks or roots (Cottonwood is great!), sand and polish or paint on them. Gnarly roots make great snakes, or fantasy birds! Buy a small wooden container and paint a design on it. Make beaded jewelry. Weave a basket. Crochet or knit or macrame a handy little item ...a scarf, potholders, a hat! There's just no end to such personalized gifts which give of yourself ... the really valued gift!

**Personalized Wrapping:**

Old Newspapers. You can use appropriate newspaper pages to wrap your gifts: for the stockbroker on your list, select the NYSE pages, for the comic addict, use the comics pages, for the cook, the Sunday paper recipe page, the EF! Journal for the maybe environmentalist, etc. etc.

Newsprint paper. A lot of that is discarded by print shops or your local paper. It's blank white paper that can be decorated with cut-outs of any kind fitting the occasion or the person.

Brown Paper Bags. Use appropriate size (pick some up at your health food store), and personalize with cut-outs or drawings.

Corn Husks. Only use those if you have them from your own garden. The tamale wrappers are too expensive. Soak, iron (for different color shades), wrap small gift items.

Cloth Wrappings. These are ideal for your friends who still use paper products where more durable cotton cloth can be used. Use cloth towels, napkins, handkerchiefs to wrap up your gift. Attach a special note pointing out that the wrapping is in fact an additional gift, an "eco-conscious" reminder!

Ties. Use string, or safety-pins (for cloth?) and decorate with a small dried grass or flower bouquet, or branches with berries from the wild.

Your friends will be stunned by the ingenuity and resourcefulness, and special message, or your gift and the wrapping! And you have the satisfaction of helping Mother Earth, and her special project: biodiversity and ecosystem's maintenance.

We've compiled a few ideas here and we hope you like them. Use your practical, down-to-Earth imagination and creativity to find more! And: HAVE FUN with your own special projects!

# WHICH SIDE

## OUR JOLLY SEASONS - OF WASTE?

People all over the world, and back in time, have always celebrated different festivals. Most of them were giving thanks to their Creator: for rain to feed the crops, a good harvest, a healthy flock, the birth of a new family member, or the prayer for a good journey to the spirit world for the dead. Festivals also promoted unity within the people: those who were more successful or worked harder gave away much of what they had made, grown, or hunted, to others.

Festivals today don't differ that much: we celebrate birthdays, religious holidays, parties for our friends, Thanksgiving (the old harvest festival), and we think of dead family and friends.

What **IS** different is not **WHY**, but **HOW**.

Our forefathers and mothers made, grew, collected, or hunted all items used for festivals themselves. They used what their surroundings offered readily, on the surface of the Earth. They used their own hands' labor, their own knowledge and skills, and perhaps fire, as production energy, in an eternally sustainable production cycle.

Since machines were invented and fossil fuels developed, festivals have become "high-tech," using many more Earth resources for both production materials and production energy. Just think about the difference in production of a basket woven of sweetgrass or pine needles, and a plastic toy. Or a robe made from homespun wild cotton vs. a Dupont nylon jacket. Or name your own examples!

Let's follow through the production process of the grass basket and the plastic toy as our examples here:

### The Sweetgrass Basket

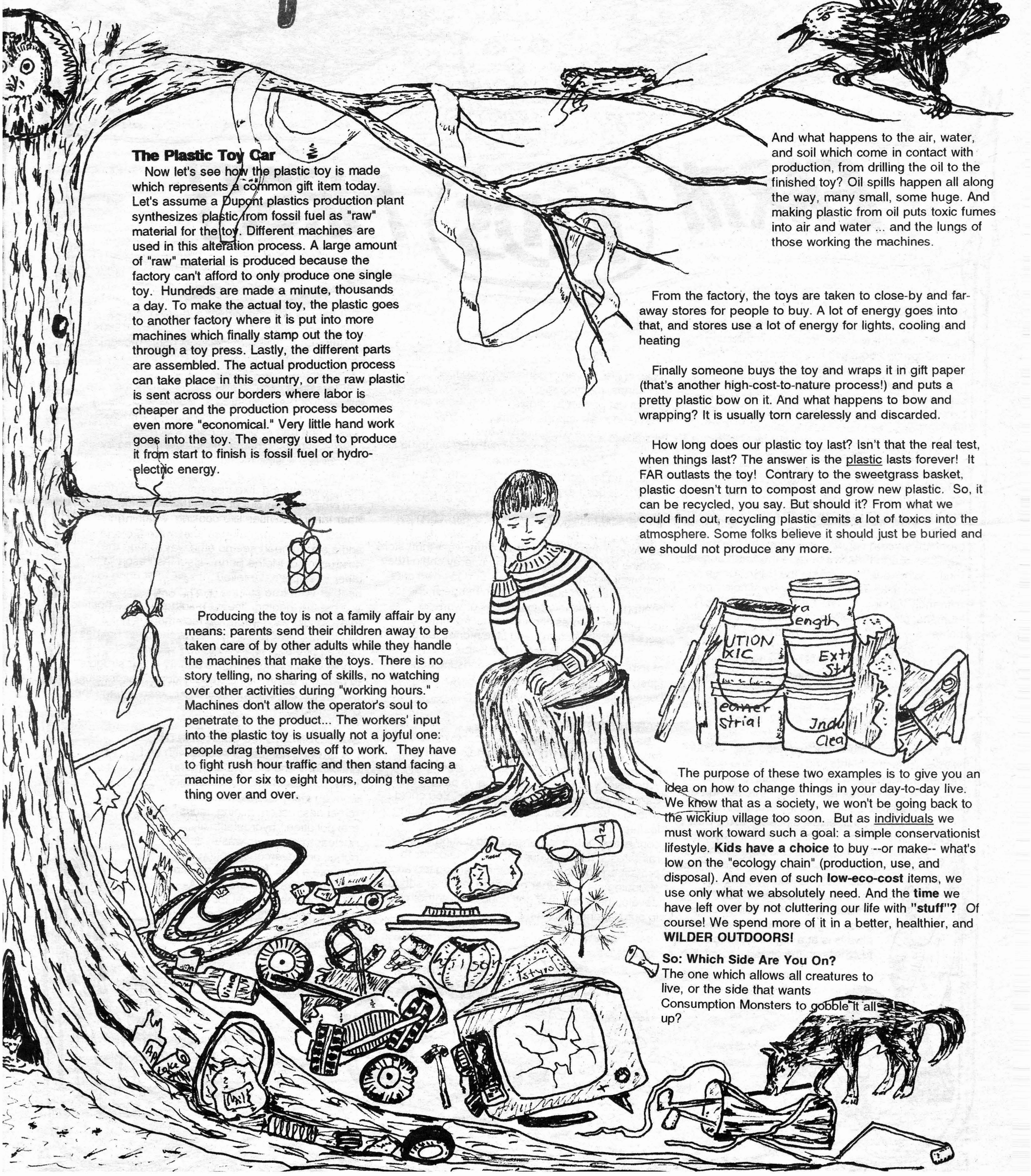
Our first setting is an Apache wickiup village in Southeastern Arizona. A woman walks out of the village, two boys running happily ahead. She's carrying an infant in a woven grass sling on her back. They go to collect sweetgrass, a favorite raw material for traditional basketry. The mother has learned basketry, like everyone else in her family as a child and has helped make baskets, mats, sandals, and bags since she was quite small. Once the grass is collected, it is sorted by length, thickness, and color. The different strands are woven together in handed-down patterns which are both beautiful and functional. Depending on the type of basket, the weaving can take quite some time.

The production of this basket goes along with other family activities like cooking, watching children at play, or sitting by the home fire and telling stories while young ones get a first hands-on experience in basketry. This adds a spiritual quality to the basket: part of the family's life is in that basket. The only energy going into the production of the basket is that of the maker(s), and maybe some fire and water for working the grasses.

When the basket is presented as a gift, it needs no wrapping. It is placed on a long table or a cloth or animal hide on the ground, along with all the other gifts which were obtained in the same low-energy, high-personal input way with no harm to the people's clean water, air, and soil.

After the basket has served its users and the time comes to discard it, it is simply cast aside, perhaps on a compost pile, and eventually returns to soil, nourishing new sweetgrass for future baskets.

# ARE YOU ON?



**The Plastic Toy Car**

Now let's see how the plastic toy is made which represents a common gift item today. Let's assume a Dupont plastics production plant synthesizes plastic from fossil fuel as "raw" material for the toy. Different machines are used in this alteration process. A large amount of "raw" material is produced because the factory can't afford to only produce one single toy. Hundreds are made a minute, thousands a day. To make the actual toy, the plastic goes to another factory where it is put into more machines which finally stamp out the toy through a toy press. Lastly, the different parts are assembled. The actual production process can take place in this country, or the raw plastic is sent across our borders where labor is cheaper and the production process becomes even more "economical." Very little hand work goes into the toy. The energy used to produce it from start to finish is fossil fuel or hydro-electric energy.

Producing the toy is not a family affair by any means: parents send their children away to be taken care of by other adults while they handle the machines that make the toys. There is no story telling, no sharing of skills, no watching over other activities during "working hours." Machines don't allow the operator's soul to penetrate to the product... The workers' input into the plastic toy is usually not a joyful one: people drag themselves off to work. They have to fight rush hour traffic and then stand facing a machine for six to eight hours, doing the same thing over and over.

And what happens to the air, water, and soil which come in contact with production, from drilling the oil to the finished toy? Oil spills happen all along the way, many small, some huge. And making plastic from oil puts toxic fumes into air and water ... and the lungs of those working the machines.

From the factory, the toys are taken to close-by and far-away stores for people to buy. A lot of energy goes into that, and stores use a lot of energy for lights, cooling and heating

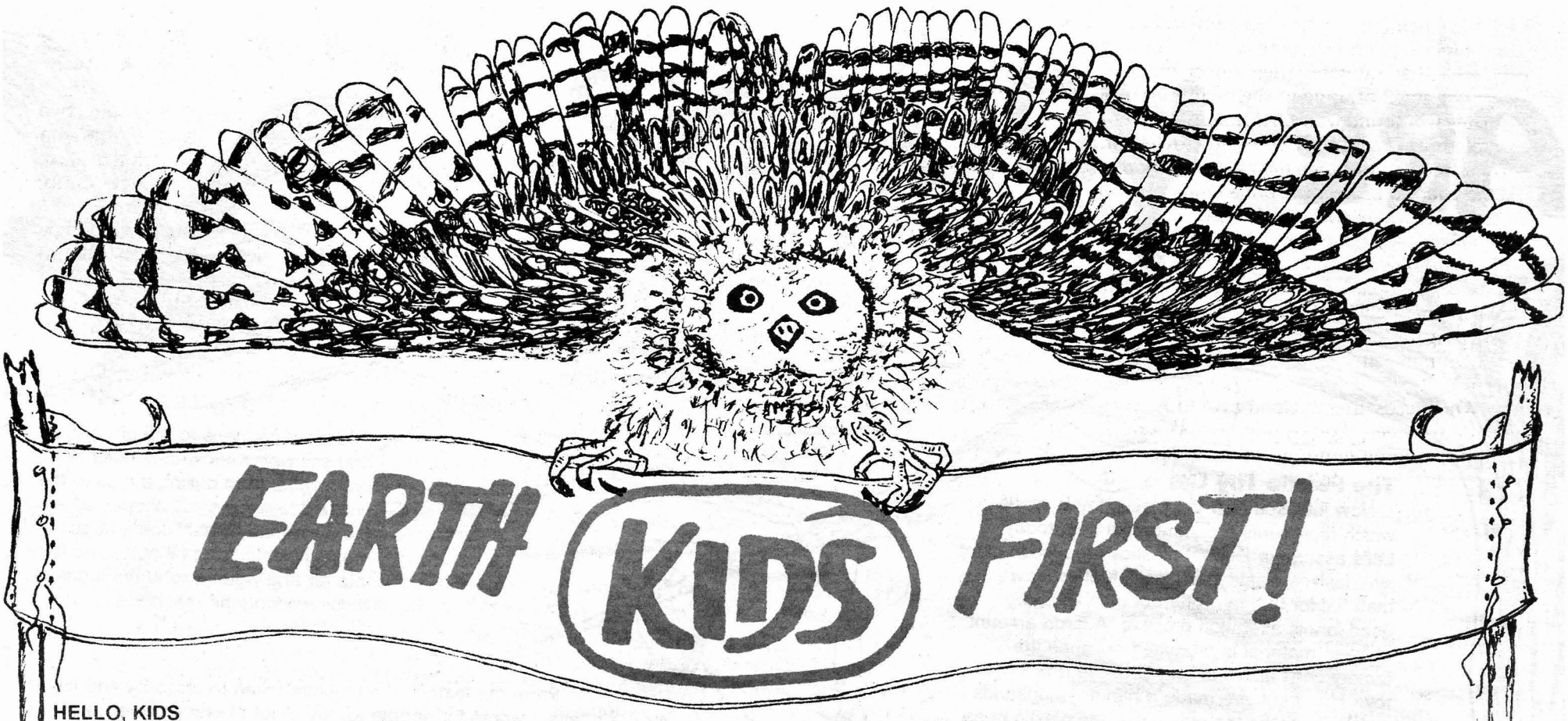
Finally someone buys the toy and wraps it in gift paper (that's another high-cost-to-nature process!) and puts a pretty plastic bow on it. And what happens to bow and wrapping? It is usually torn carelessly and discarded.

How long does our plastic toy last? Isn't that the real test, when things last? The answer is the <u>plastic</u> lasts forever! It FAR outlasts the toy! Contrary to the sweetgrass basket, plastic doesn't turn to compost and grow new plastic. So, it can be recycled, you say. But should it? From what we could find out, recycling plastic emits a lot of toxics into the atmosphere. Some folks believe it should just be buried and we should not produce any more.




The purpose of these two examples is to give you an idea on how to change things in your day-to-day live. We know that as a society, we won't be going back to the wickiup village too soon. But as <u>individuals</u> we must work toward such a goal: a simple conservationist lifestyle. **Kids have a choice** to buy --or make-- what's low on the "ecology chain" (production, use, and disposal). And even of such **low-eco-cost** items, we use only what we absolutely need. And the **time** we have left over by not cluttering our life with **"stuff"?** Of course! We spend more of it in a better, healthier, and **WILDER OUTDOORS!**

**So: Which Side Are You On?**
The one which allows all creatures to live, or the side that wants Consumption Monsters to gobble it all up?




**HELLO, KIDS**

Over the past few years, the Earth First! Journal has received many letters from kids requesting information on about five major questions: What is Earth First! (EF!), how does EF! work, how big is our budget, what EF!ers get paid, and help with a school or science fair project on the environment. So the EF! Journal folks and KIDS for KONSERVATION decided to put togehter a crosscut of information on EF! as a movement, EF! as an outlook on life (a life philosophy), and on the most important issue concerning life on our Planet Earth: human overuse of Earth resources.

**WHAT and WHO is Earth First!?**

Earth First! is a radical (=going to the root of a problem) environmental movement. As the name suggests, Earth First!ers believe the Earth comes First. "What does this mean, the Earth comes First?" you ask. The answer is very simple and extremely important: The Earth is our MOTHER. Humans, other animals, and plants and their natural homes are part of the Earth. Mother Earth gives us what we need and she gives to our fellow species what t hey need. She feeds us, clothes us, and shelters us. There is NOTHING, even in a "high-tech" home or office building that wasn't taken from the Earth, made from a so-called "natural resource." Where else COULD it come from? Mars?

When we take more than we need, we hurt our wild cousins, the plants and animals, and their homes (mountains, wetlands, forests, prairies, the sky, rivers), and through this we hurt our Mother Earth. And in hurting the Earth, we hurt ourselves, since ***we are a part of the Earth***. In deciding on a lifestyle (how you live, what foods and objects you eat and use, or grow and make yourself, how much outside energy you consume, etc.), people decide to "put the Earth First!," or put their convenience or greed first. This decision always is at a high cost (often lives) to others on the planet.

EF! is a movement of people from many different walks of life, not an organization with fixed guidelines, membership dues, etc. Individuals or groups get project funding from donations to help them launch an important campaign. Still, that's minimal, and the campaign always tries to raise additional funds for expenses, NEVER anything like a "salary." That thought is almost ffunny to an EF!er: to get paid for working for Mother Earth! That's a DUTY you don't expect to get paid for!

EF!ers try to live "low" on any "chain" imaginable: the food chain (they don't eat meat, don't buy "prefab" foods), the clothing chain (they wear thrift store clothing or make their own), the energy chain (they run small-engine older vehicles or don't own cars, use bicycles and pool cars when needed), the job chain (they have low-paying jobs or work as independent professionals with lots of time "on" to work for Mother Earth), and little money left over to contribute to the wasting of the Earth by buying a lot of things. By deciding on a low-consumption lifestyle, they're putting the Earth First!. EF!ers believe it's the only way to live.

**EARTH FIRST! TACTICS**

Earth First! has many ways of achieveing it's goal to help protect the Earth and to help heal Her. EF!ers act as individuals and they act in groups. Whenever you do something that is putting the Earthe First, you are being an EF!er. You could be writing letters to your congress person, handing out leaflets at McD's to educate kids about the connection between burgers and cutting down rainforests, locking your neck to a bulldozer to protest another highway, nother parking lot, another shopping mall, another dumpsite, another suburban development, another golf course, or anther clearcut in our National Forests.

EF! actions are non-violent and are often acts of "Civil Disobedience." CD was used in the 1960s b black Americans to g et their civil rights recognized. EF!ers are fighting for Nature's Rights!

EF!ers don't compromise on the issues they are fighting like the "mainstream" groups (e.g. Sierra Club, Audubon, Nature Conservancy). EF! doesn't "swap" one part of Mother Earth that needs protection for another, a "deal" often offered by Big Brother Big Business and his allies, the politicians.

Finally, what about the "famous" monkeywrenching, like tree spiking, putting dozers and othe vehicles out of operation, "working" on Earth-raping companies computers, etc. This does happen, occasionally, when folks with strong beliefs and a strong heart see no othe way to stop the destruction of Mothe Earth. It's a last resort, after other attempts have failed. It's NEVER done to hurt people! With tree spiking (also called inoculation against the logging disease), authorities are notified to avoid injury to people. In fact, there is not a single PROVEN act of monkeywrenching t hat has caused personal injury including spiking. Still, monkeywrenching is NOT a priority in our struggle to heal our Earth. It's too easily done irresponsibly by non-EF!ers without regard to human life and then blamed on EF!.

**SURROUNDING MOTHER EARTH**

A growing number of people with an EF! philosophy and lifestyle are found in all corners of the world. EF!ers work on many issues including forest destruction, mining, industrial pollution, hydroelectricity, nuclear threat, toxic waste, animal rights, and overconsumption, to name a few. It's overconsumption that KIDS for KONSERVATION consider easiest for KIDS to fight, and that's what the next few pages deal with:

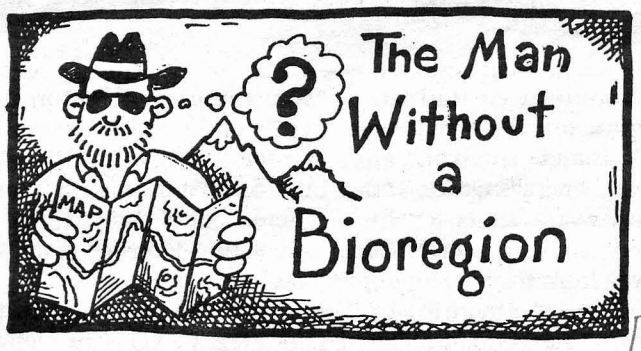
**How Can You Fit In?**

# FOREST GRUMP

Their Big Ten memberships decline because people no longer believe the braggadocio that saturates their direct mail like the smell of urine in the bathroom of a biker bar. They whine and worry. The mainstream environmental groups are quickly becoming irrelevant.

Their Democratic lunch mates are out shopping for bubble wrap to protect the bone china on their trip back home, where these frightened little dems will wrap themselves in the flag, call for mandatory school prayer, and support concentration camps for anyone caught without papers. Endangered species will come to mean anyone who is white, male, with a "decent job" raping the Earth. Ollie North was a role model for these chumps—any sleazy thing it takes to get re-elected.

So who needs them? Good-bye Tom Foley, you pathetic has-been. You've pimped too long for the salmon-shredding aluminum companies and big timber. Too bad you didn't take Max Baucus with you. (Still helping that sheep over the fence, Max?) We are, however, a little bummed that we lost Dan Hamburg. Dan told us in Washington last year that although he supports the Headwaters bill, what he's really like to see is Charles Hurwitz behind bars!




Sadly we retained the ultimate liberal scumbag, Pat Williams, who tried to give the Wild Rockies to his bosses in timber, mining, oil and grazing. He actually convinced the Montana Wilderness Association, the Sierra Club and Senator Conrad Burns that his bill was a pro-wilderness bill. It's a good thing Conrad believed our corporate patsy, or else, with Burns' support, the Williams bill could have become law.

It's ironic that if Montana had selected another puke-spined liberal instead of Mr. Burns, we'd see Williams and his newly-minted succubus back in Congress with a new plan to transfer control of Montana's last roadless areas to the criminals we call businessmen. With the "new bipartisanship," the corpora-government swine will try to squeeze one more drop of blood from the planet before retiring to their condos in Maui.

What the Democrats are guilty of, and what the big national environmental groups are guilty of, is complacency in the face of serious crimes. In an outrageous example, they fear to say what they know is true about Option Nine. These plaintiffs are acting like they actually enjoy being walked all over! Bend over Sierra Club Legal Defense! While sucking up to forest health or ecosystem management they say cutting thousand-year-old trees is okay. It doesn't pose any kind of moral, legal, or ecological problem. Like Eichmann, the big groups have suspended moral judgment and now collaborate with the exterminators of the forest. Read Hannah Arendt: the Nazis, like the US Forest Service, could not succeed without such support.

Fortunately the grassroots groups, with a few exceptions, are sticking to their guns. We don't care who is in power in Washington, for whoever stands on the walls of Babylon will be a target for our arrows. When we raze the citadel, it will matter not who holds the keys to the corporate washroom, or who has reserved parking at National Airport, because we will be out trashing their limos and doing donuts on the greens of their racist country clubs. What we want is nothing short of a revolution.

Fuck that crap you read in *Wild Earth* or in *Confessions of an Eco-Warrior*. Monkeywrenching is more than just sabotage, and your goddamn right it's revolutionary! This is jihad, pal. There are no innocent bystanders, because in these desperate hours, bystanders are not innocent. We'll broaden our theater of conflict. What happens in Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Rio de Janeiro, in the frozen and radioactive waters of Siberia does matter—even if it's not in our wilderness proposal.

Everything, every assumption, every institution needs to be challenged. Now! Now, because it will reveal uncomfortable truths conveniently overlooked. Of course this may lead to a decrease in speaking fees or hurt your chance to buy that ranch in the Rockies. But since you're confessin', Dave, why do you still want to be buddies with the cheap suits who, after two decades, are still policing the agenda in Washington DeeCee? Is it really in the movement's interest to make sure the message sounds reasonable in Orange County and does not critique the capitalist abattoir?

It may also alienate some of our big shot new age businessmen whose hands are dripping with teak and petroleum, whose profits are wrapped in the flesh of ancient forests, and who think that just because they made a billion dollars they own it all and that their shit doesn't stink.

Remember tree spiking? As I write this, I am looking up at the three-pound hammer that Spicer used to nail the Post Office Timber Sale in the Salmon-Selway's green forests. Everyone knew these magnificent trees had to be spiked high and low. Why? Because it would save them? No! Because it was necessary to send a message to those butchers in green uniforms, those cowards with forestry degrees. Examine the posterior of the chief butcher himself, Jack Ward Thomas, and you'll find the lingering labial impression of Dave Foreman, who abandoned Spicer and all monkeywrenchers when he copped a plea and deserted his friends. Spicer, who alone stood up for what he did and what he knew was right. Dave dismissed Spicer's selfless act as bad judgment. Read my book, he says, and next time don't get caught.

Yeah, right. As the New Year comes in, I am saddened to find *Confessions* marked down from $20 to $2. Who says the public can't recognize the truth? Spicer was right to spike the Post Office Timber Sale. If he had stayed home, ABC News would not have flown out to Cove/Mallard to take the struggle national.

And more spiking is needed to convey the urgency of the situation! Very little action is happening. Too many armchair eco-warriors walking around town in camo. Go out and get them suckers, fill 'em full of steel, and I promise you this: you might get caught; you might do some time; your friends might abandon you. But you will never have to spike the same tree twice.

We are not afraid of Newt Gingrich or the wise use movement. We will not suck up to anyone. We will not miss the Democrats or the Sierra Club. As George Bush said once, "Don't cry for me Argentina."

—Mike Roselle

# DEAR MISS DEMEANOR — ADVICE FOR THE ECOLOGICALLY CONFUSED

**Dear Miss Demeanor:**

Am I a "monkeywrencher" when smashing freddie and greedy timberstry goons' pumpkins? Should I retrieve and compost the remains, perhaps with a ceremony invoking Shiva to dance for the demise immediate of the timber beast tyrants, or could you share a good vegan pie recipe?

—Espankino el Pumpkino
Main Street, USA

PS: Do you like your squash large or small?

**Dear Espankino el Pumpkino,**

Yes, you are indeed a monkeywrencher, you rascal you, and thank Gaia for that! No doubt your antics have rescued a few pumpkins from being deposited unceremoniously in a landfill.

I highly approve of your idea to compost the pumpkins. However, I wouldn't recommend consuming any squash liberated from the unsavory individuals you mention. Almost certainly these pumpkins have been grown under the poisonous conditions typical of agribusiness.

Far better to compost them. I particularly like your suggestion for a ritual to hasten industrial collapse. And what better way to invoke Shiva than with a full belly satiated by vegan organic pumpkin pie? Below you will find an excellent recipe contributed by a distinguished gourmet Earth First!er:

In reply to your question about my preference for squash, I must conclude that in the context of your letter, I like my squash *squashed*.

• • • • •

**Dear Miss Demeanor:**

I have a problem that's very difficult to admit in this publication—I'm addicted to two hours of television programming a week, namely "The Simpsons" and "Star Trek" (okay, three hours—the old cheesy Treks still suck me in). I know, I know... SMASH MY TV! SMASH MY TV! But I can't! It's the only medium I can get this fix from. The satire in the fromer and the fantasy in the latter give me some respite from the daily grind of modern society.

The rest of the crap dribbling through the screen is so easy to detest... I've had the ol' Louisville Slugger poised and ready hundreds of times, but I just can't do it. Even watching a tiny black-and-white and listening to public radio during commercial breaks haven't eased my guilt. I feel like some sort of pervert.

Is this activity dangerous to my otherwise biocentric and eco-sensitive lifestyle and truly rotting my brain like everyone says? Should I just bite the bullet and go cold turkey, or will I be okay on this path of relative moderation?

—Seduced in Santa Fe

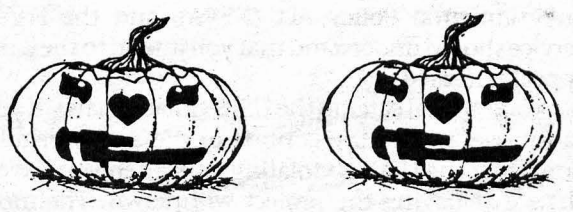
**Dear Seduced One:**

Unfortunately, my dear, being an addict is an absolute—either you are or you aren't and there's no in between. Seduction by the shopping channel is only a cable hook-up away. The longer you postpone your recovery, the more of a pervert you may become. Perish the thought!

You have no time to spare. Call your closest friends and invite them over in a jiffy for a ritual to demolish your technological demon (invoking Shiva is the latest rage; see previous letter). Not only will you destroy the source of your addiction, but what better way to honor your Louisville Slugger, a former tree, than to put it to such a noble use?

I guarantee this social event will be a smash!

## *Vegan Pumpkin Pie*



***1 lb. tofu, silken variety, e.g. Mori-Nu firm (must be very smooth, not grainy)***
***2 cups cooked (or canned) pumpkin***
***2/3 cup honey***
***1 tsp. vanilla***
***1 Tbsp. pumpkin pie spice, or next four ingredients***
***1 1/2 tsp. ground cinnamon***
***3/4 tsp. ground ginger***
***1/4 tsp. ground nutmeg***
***1/4 tsp. ground cloves***
***1 unbaked 9" pie shell***

***Preheat oven to 350° F. Blend tofu in a food processor or blender until very smooth. Add the remaining ingredients and blend well. Pour into pie shell. Bake for approx. 1 hour. Filling will be soft, but will firm up as it chills.***

**Miss Demeanor replies to actual letters. Write to Dear Miss Demeanor, Earth First! Journal, PO Box 1415, Eugene, OR 97440.**

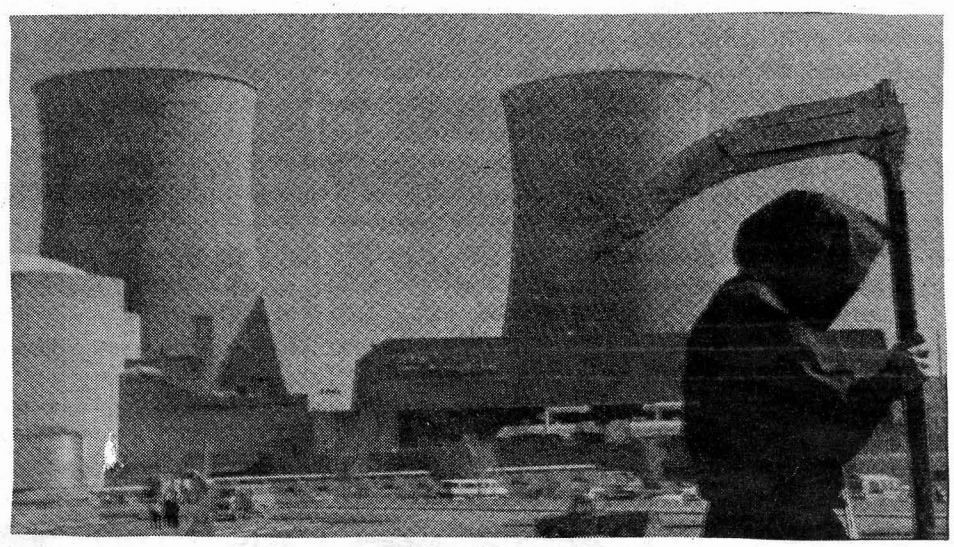
## There's Something Scary Going on in There...

# WATTS BAR: STRIKE TWO

BY JACKIE DANIELS

Legal, smooth, subtle yet effective—these words are not associated in the minds of many Earth First!ers with demonstrations at the Watts Bar Nuclear Power Plant. The demonstration that took place at Watts Bar on October 29, however, was all of these. Over 200 activists took part in the "Something Scary is Going On In There" march, rally, and Halloween costume contest in Spring City, Tennessee. Familiar faces from the infamous July 11 blockade returned, but the majority of protesters were students, senior citizens, and other folks from the region who agreed that something scary is still going on at Watts Bar.

Negotiations with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) about the demonstration began in late September. Organizers described their plans to TVA officials: a march down the access road, culminating in a rally on the Watts Bar site. The TVA folks were initially uncooperative and unhappy about the plans—what a surprise. TVA countered with an offer to rally at a site across the river in full view of the cooling towers but out of the reach of spray paint cans and monkeywrenches. The organizers said *"NO."* TVA then offered to bus 10-20 people on site for a press conference. The organizers said *"NO WAY IN HELL."* Finally, less than a week before the demonstration, TVA agreed to let all the protesters march on to the site and rally in the ominous shadow of the cooling towers.



The actual demonstration went very smoothly. Over 200 activists were taken on buses provided by TVA to the beginning of the access road to Watts Bar—the exact site of the July 11 blockade, ironically. This understandably made a few activists nervous, but none of the buses ever made a detour to the Rhea County Jail. The march ended with a two hour rally featuring speakers and music. Ingenious Halloween costumes were the highlight of the day, including grim reapers, a vulture, Meltdown Man, a Three Mile Island "survivor," an employee from TVA's Inspector General's Office, and the prize winning Zapatista/third world farmer/revolutionary. The Halloween party atmosphere did not take anything away from the underlying message, however. Everyone was there to stop Watts Bar from going on line. Period.

WHY ARE MY ELECTRIC BILLS SO HIGH?
IT'S THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND— WE SUPPLY THE UNNECESSARY POWER PLANTS AND THEN DEMAND THAT YOU PAY FOR THEM.
Carol Simpson

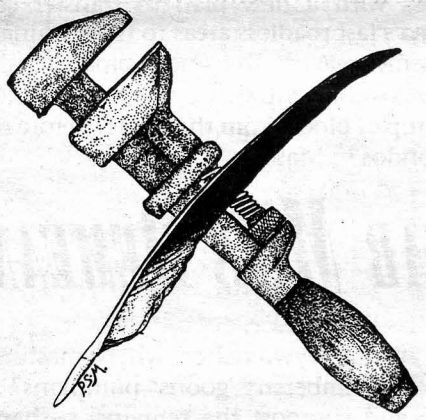
The demonstration may have been fairly tame by Earth First! standards, but it served its purpose perfectly. It was another part of the overall strategy to continue building regional and national opposition to Watts Bar. In case you didn't know, 58 Earth First!ers were arrested at Watts Bar this summer (see Lughnasadh '94 issue of the *Journal*). It was because of the July 11 action that the media was out in full force on October 29; the "Something Scary" demonstration was featured prominently in the region's news media. Watts Bar became an issue on July 11, and the October 29 demonstration built on that momentum and increased it through a different set of tactics.

At a non-violence training the night before the march, activists were asked what the ideal headlines would be the day after the demonstration. Someone said "EF! 2, TVA 0." Through all the speeches and songs of the next say, truer words were never spoken. TVA now has two strikes against it. The next crucial step will be the demonstration planned for Chernobyl day, April 26. If the streets are filled with hundreds or thousands of voices raised against Watts Bar, perhaps it will be enough. Three strikes, TVA, and you're out.

For more information, contact Katúah EF! (see directory on page 39) or Students Promoting Environmetal Action in Knoxville (SPEAK) at PO Box 1101, Knoxville, TN 37901, phone (615) 524-4771.

# THE PAPER MONKEYWRENCH

## How to Appeal a US Forest Service Decision



BY WADE GRUHL

Some call the administrative appeals process used by the US Forest Service (USFS) in decision-making the "paper monkeywrench." Appeals have stopped, slowed and reduced countless USFS projects of destruction in the past. Though the playing field is hardly fair, since the USFS sets the appeal regulations and decides whether to uphold or deny them, appeals are a potent weapon that we as a movement are obliged to make use of.

Before one can sue a government agency such as the Forest Service, all "administrative remedies" must be exhausted. Otherwise, a judge can be expected to throw the case out of court. Keeping these issues out of the courts is largely the reason for the existence of the appeals process.

When an appeal is filed, it should be done with the expectation that it will be denied by a Forest Service Regional Forester, and that court action will be necessary. Whether money or legal help is available to carry through with the lawsuit is irrelevant. The appeal must be tailored to take to court, citing violations of laws, such as the Endangered Species Act or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Forest Service should understand that you intend to sue if the appeal is denied.

A good appeal catches the USFS violating laws. If you can prove, within the context of the appeal regulations, that the USFS is violating laws, then you have a chance at having the project withdrawn. The most commonly used laws in appeals are NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and National Forest Management Act.

In order to file an appeal or a lawsuit (litigation), one must establish "standing." Standing is a legal term which means that you will be adversely affected by the project. To have legal standing for an appeal you must submit comments or otherwise express interest in the particular project to the USFS outlining your concerns, and explaining to them why they should or should not proceed. A one-sentence letter stating, "I am interested in the Cove/Mallard Timber Sales," would preserve legal standing. Send it certified mail; the Forest Service is known for losing this type of correspondence. Comment periods are typically 30 days. You must make the USFS aware, in writing, that you expect to be notified when documents are ready for comment.

To get started paper-wrenching, get on the list to receive the Quarterly Project Report that all national forests are required to send to interested persons. To do this for every national forest you want to monitor, call their offices and give them your name and address. Ask them to send you the Quarterly Project Report, and request to be placed on their general "scoping" list. You may also express interest in a particular activity, such as mining or logging.

Once you begin receiving their quarterly reports, make comments on projects you are concerned about. The process of soliciting public input is known as "scoping" or determining the scope of the project.

The USFS uses confusing jargon to categorize their projects into three types: 1) Categorical Exclusion (CE) from environmental evaluation, 2) Projects requiring an Environmental Assessment (EA), and 3) Projects requiring an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Projects receiving Categorical Exclusions are assumed by the USFS to have no impact on the environment, although these projects can be very destructive. They are not subject to environmental documentation, but some are subject to appeal.

An Environmental Assessment is performed to determine whether the project will have an environmental impact. The completed EA will usually include a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI—pronounced like the guy from Happy Days), which means there will be no adverse environmental effects. There will be a comment period when the EA is released to the public.

All "major federal actions" require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is the highest level of environmental review. An EIS will have a comment period after the Draft (DEIS), and again after the Final (FEIS) is issued. At this point, the USFS will render a decision that quite likely will disgust you. This means it is time to write the appeal. There will be a period of 45 days from the date it is announced in a "publication of general circulation" during which you can appeal. Send your appeal by certified or registered mail, or hand deliver it and get a receipt. It is vital to send appeals to the correct address within the 45-day window for them to be considered.

At the point of writing your first appeal, I highly recommend that you enlist the help of a veteran appeal writer. They do exist, and can be infinitely helpful. Many will jump at the chance to help you. Among other benefits, it will lighten their work load to train you well!

If you appeal a USFS decision, then you have standing to sue. Many folks involved in forest watch activities feel that the USFS is denying appeals, at present, because they view the appellants as incapable of taking their case to court. This is sometimes true, but not in every case. Please don't let this discourage you. Not all appeals are being denied, and there is a real possibility of obtaining funds for a good lawsuit.

Administrative appeals are one of the most effective means we have to stop the Forest Service from pillaging the forests—legal or otherwise. So shine up your paper wrench, hit the books, and save an ecosystem today.

# Why is the Arctic Refuge *Still* Unprotected?

BY LENNY KOHM

Covering the northeast corner of Alaska, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge stretches from the Beaufort Sea, south across the coastal plain to the forest and peaks of the Brooks Range.

Wildlife here is abundant. Polar bears den on the Arctic plains, musk-ox roam glacial rivers, wolves prowl the foothills, grizzly bears stalk the tundra, Dahl sheep scale the mountains, and moose range the Taiga forests to the south.

Most notable of all are the 160,000 caribou known as the Porcupine herd, named after the Porcupine River. The Porcupine herd migrates hundreds of miles annually between their wintering grounds and the coastal plains of the Arctic Refuge, where they give birth to their young each spring.

**The History**

In 1960, President Eisenhower established the Arctic Wildlife Range in recognition of the area's unparalleled scenic, wildlife and recreational values. In 1980, Congress renamed it the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and enlarged it to 19 million acres.

The only area left unprotected was the 1.5-million acre coastal plain. The US Fish and Wildlife Service calls this stretch the heart of the Arctic Refuge because it is "the center of wildlife activity." Activists of all persuasions are working to secure permanent protection for the coastal plain by encouraging Congress to designate it as a Wilderness Area.

**Putting the First People First**

At Blue Fish Cave, near the northern Yukon village of Old Crow, is the oldest evidence of human occupation in North America. For more than 20,000 years the Gwich'in people of northern Alaska and Canada have lived here. Countless generations have raised their children and sustained themselves from their single most important resource—the Porcupine caribou herd. Their survival is a testament to their knowledge and ability to live in harmony with nature.

The herd sustains some 7,000 aboriginal people in northern Canada and Alaska. They rely on caribou for food and for sustaining their culture. The values and social order of the Gwich'in are based on nature's cycle and the annual return of the caribou. For the Gwich'in, this animal is the spiritual center of life. Gwich'in means "caribou people."

The clash over the Arctic Refuge comes not from nature, but from people a world away. The Gwich'in are face to face with the consumptive demands of modern American society. Decisions made in corporate boardrooms of the petroleum industry and in Congress could have a devastating effect on these people: the future of the Gwich'in people is at risk for 200 days worth of oil.

**The Threat**

The 125-mile-long coastal plain is the only stretch of Arctic coastline which has been spared from oil and gas leasing. At nearby Prudhoe Bay, there are 600 square miles of massive industrial infrastructure which suffer from air and water pollution and hazardous waste. The wildlife habitat there is destroyed and polluted beyond repair.

There is less than a one-in-five chance that any economically recoverable oil exists on the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge. According to figures from the Department of Interior, there is only a 1-in-100 chance of a find the size of Prudhoe Bay in the Arctic Refuge.

**The Alternatives**

We wouldn't flood the Grand Canyon to build a hydro-electric dam. We wouldn't plug Yellowstone's Old Faithful to tap its geothermal energy. Why should we irreparably harm this unique wilderness for a short-term supply of oil? There are other options and resources that can permanently reduce this country's dependence on oil.

Rather than follow the oil industry's "drain America first" philosophy, Americans support the safer and more long-lasting alternative of energy conservation. Greater energy efficiency and the increased use of renewable, non-polluting energy alternatives, such as solar power and wind power, will save this country much more oil than could ever be taken from the Arctic.

The American Petroleum Institute claims the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife might produce as much as 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day, (about 105 million barrels per year). The same amount could be saved annually by properly inflating our tires. Are we willing to destroy the last complete ecosystem in North America, and risk yet another valuable native culture because we are too lazy to check the air in our tires?

photo by Lenny Kohm

*petroleum development facility, Prudhoe Bay*

**Now and Beyond**

Support in the US Congress for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is without precedent. In 1994 members of the House of Representatives rallied behind the house version of the wilderness legislation with 134 cosponsors, more than ever before. Twenty-nine Senators signed onto the Senate version of the bill.

Canada, having vast experience with oil and gas exploration in Arctic regions and recognizing their fragile qualities, has opposed oil and gas exploration on the Arctic Plains since 1987. They initiated discussions with the US to create an International Wildlife Refuge, combining the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska with the adjacent Ivvavik National Park in the Yukon Territory.

Even President Clinton has publicly stated that he opposes any petroleum exploration and development on the coastal plain and has said he is in favor of wilderness initiatives in Congress.

So what is the problem? Why is the coastal plain still without permanent wilderness protection? If Congress is on our side, President Clinton is on our side, Canada is on our side and the First Nations of Canada and Alaska can't survive without wilderness, then why no wilderness? We must face a very powerful enemy. Yes, we do, and that enemy is our complacency (and the petroleum industry). We have not worked hard enough!

**What Your Can Do—Now!**

Write President Clinton. Ask him to actively push for wilderness designation and move ahead on the Canadian initiative for an "International Protected Area." Contact your representatives in the US House of Representatives and the Senate, and tell them to actively support wilderness designation for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Let environmental organizations know that you expect them to finish the job they started back in the 1970s.

There is a new face on an old player in this battle. The oil industry has started their own bogus grass-roots organization called "Arctic Power." Arctic Power is funded by the state of Alaska and the oil-stained money of the oil industry. Their mission is to continue the string of lies fed to the American public while the pillage continues. I'm sure Arctic Power would love to hear from you folks. Write them, call them, fax them, in fact tie up their whole communication system!

Arctic Power, 4220 B Street, Suite 201 Anchorage, AK 99503, phone (907) 562-2697, fax (907) 562-6782

photo by Lenny Kohm

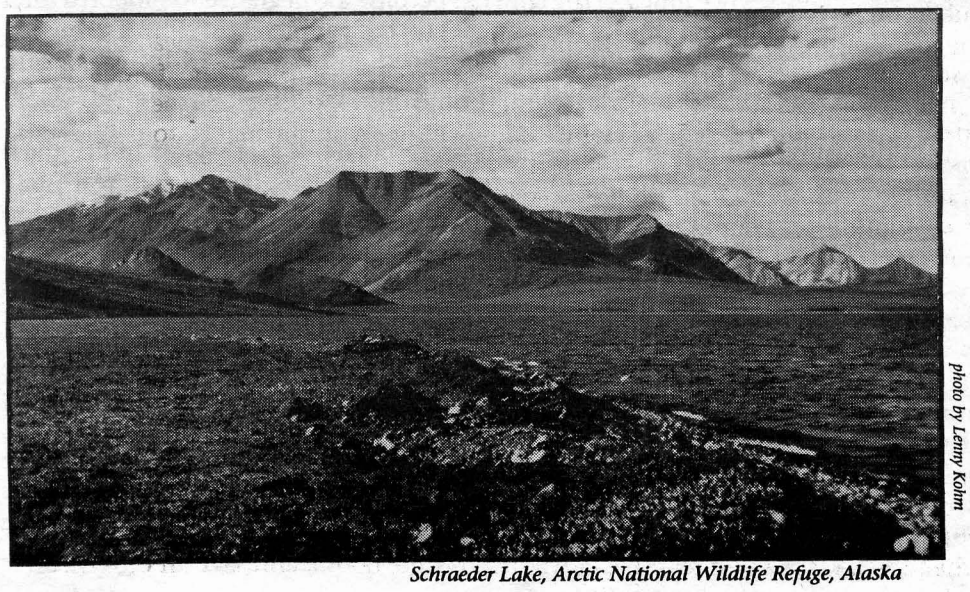


photo by Lenny Kohm

*Schraeder Lake, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska*

**Gut Feelings**

This past September, I was in the Gwich'in village of Old Crow in the Yukon. I was standing with my friend Randell Tetlitchi at the base of Old Crow mountain. Suddenly there was a flurry of activity. A hunter explained while running by us, "caribou on mountain." The whole village came alive. Little boys were pretending they were hunters and honing their skills with play rifles made from sticks and branches. Women and little girls were setting out drying racks and doing all the other tasks in preparation for what the hunters would bring home. Everyone's heart beat faster, including mine. I couldn't help think that if we all work hard and do our jobs right,a thousand years from now all of this will still be happening and nobody will remember the battle we had to fight for this place.

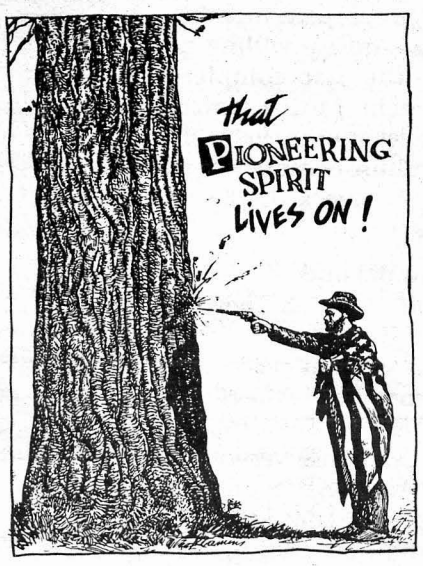
*To help protect the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or for more information contact: Lenny Kohm, c/o The Last Great Wilderness, POB 102 Todd, NC 28684 (910) 877-1551 (voice & fax), e-mail: lgw@igc.apc.org; and also Doug Urquhart, c/o Porcupine Caribou Management, Board of Canada, 61 E. 13th Ave., Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 4K6, (403) 633-4780 (voice & fax).*

# NM Activists Challenge Wise Use Stronghold

## Environmental Groups Sue Catron County

BY SUSAN SCHOCK

Two Silver City environmental groups and a local businessman have struck at the heart of the Wise Use movement with a lawsuit challenging unconstitutional ordinances in Catron County, New Mexico. The illegal ordinances, and a County Land Use Plan, seek to supersede federal laws in an attempt to grab control of federal lands within Catron County, the backcountry stronghold of Wise Users and birthplace of the Coalition of Counties, a group of reactionary western counties attempting to maintain extractive industries—logging, ranching, and mining—at any cost to the environment.




County Ordinances enacted over the past year define privileges such as grazing permits on the Gila National Forest as "property rights," threaten the arrest of federal officers who regulate grazing, prohibit the reintroduction of wolves, bears and wildcats on public lands within the county and restrict public participation in forest management issues. Other ordinances claim all roads within the Gila Forest as County Roads and establish Catron's "eminent domain," asserting the County's authority to condemn and manage public lands for private use.

Gila Watch, Greater Gila Biodiversity Project and bike shop owner Michael Sauber filed suit in Federal District Court in New Mexico on November 17, charging that the Catron ordinances violate the Supremacy and Property Clauses of the US Constitution and chill their rights to free speech and redress of grievances guaranteed under the First Amendment.

The petitioners have been the targets of harassment and intimidation by Catron's Wise Users'. Peter Galvin of Greater Gila Biodiversity Project, who owns land in Catron, and Greater Gila's Director, Kieran Suckling, were forced to move from Catron to the relative safety of Silver City last year. Catron residents have threatened to do "bodily harm" if the two return to the county following recent timber sale appeals. Gila Watch Director Susan Schock was encircled by hostile ranch women, told to "get out of our county" and challenged to a fight while attending a County Commission meeting in Catron last summer. Sauber's business has been the target of repeated but ineffective boycotts by ranchers and miners. And Catron County is currently drafting an ordinance that would require "enviros" to register and attend "environmental school" —or face arrest [*editor's note: the ordinance would require that anyone who indentifies him/herself as an environmentalist in public testimony be "certified" as such with the county—and the county uses its own defintion of the word "environmentalist."*].

In the midst of denying environmentalists' rights, Catron County has grabbed national media with publicity stunts such as a "Protect Your Constitutional Rights" rally, a resolution requiring the head of each household to carry a gun to protect "embattled residents" against "federal encroachment" and has evoked widespread sympathy by bawling about the "custom and culture" of its "fourth-generation ranchers." However, less than 8% of Catron's 2600 residents are ranchers, and the county actually has a higher percentage of non-native residents than the rest of the state: 53% of all Catron residents were born outside New Mexico.

The real custom and culture of Catron County is exploitation of public lands for private profit. In addition to a handful of long time exploiters, investors include Texas oil companies, doctors looking for tax write-offs, and real estate developers who slop at the public lands grazing trough while they subdivide private lands.

# The 1995 Earth First! Activist Conference

### How-d!

This here is y'alls last reminder that we're going to do some serious work and have some serious fun at the 1995 EF! Activist Conference in February. Since we are now midway through the decisive decade for life on Earth, we feel this is a critical time for us to renew and strengthen our commitment to each other and the movement that binds us together. We are facing the most serious challenge yet to confront the Earth and her defenders. For the sake of the living and all who are yet to live, we must prevail.

The activist conference will be held in central Texas, February 9-12. Try to arrive on the 8th if possible so you will have time to make it to the conference site and settle in before we begin the conference at 11 am on the 9th. Please write or call us today so we will be able to plan for your food, transportation and shelter needs. You must contact us in some way if you plan to attend. We will be using a security system under which those wishing to attend will need to have two other well known EF! activists vouch for them. Sorry, but the EF! movement has been the target of infiltration, and there is no other way to ensure that we can speak freely.

The cost for food and lodging for the conference will be $25 on up. If you can donate more, you'll help to cover the expenses of someone who's broke. There will be indoor sleeping available for those who don't want to camp. Odds are that the weather will seem pretty mild for anyone coming from "the north," but bring a jacket since Texas weather can be quite unpredictable. We'll have a sweat lodge right next to a cute little spring-fed river, so be sure to bring your nekked bodies. By way of thanking our hosts, who are organic gardeners, we thought seeds or a jar of something homegrown/homemade would be a nice gift to them.

Attendees will be provided with either directions or shuttle service to the conference site at a location in Austin. When you contact us, we will give you directions to the Austin check-in location. Call us at (512) 320-0413 or write to EF! Austin, PO Box 7292, Austin, TX 78713.

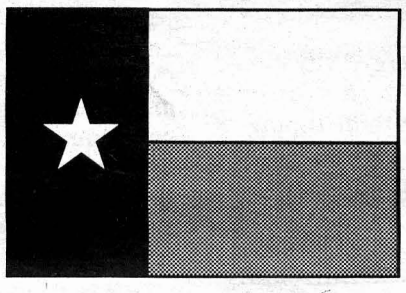
The agenda for the conference is still being developed. Some topics have been suggested already, but please continue sending us ideas. Please send us ideas even if you or your group cannot attend so those at the conference will know what people are thinking. We would really like to concentrate on big picture stuff: What The Fuck Can We Do? How can we collaborate? How can we transfer skills, resources, and activists between different Earth First! local groups? How can we ensure that we keep our sense of humor in the face of all this bleakness? (Note: the ESA/Habitat Conservation Plan conference is not happening separately, as previously announced, but will be integrated into the AC.)

We would also like to send out a special invitation to all Earth First! musicians. One way that we Texas EF!ers have maintained our enthusiasm for years and overcome our feeling of isolation from other EF! groups has been through your incredible contribution to our cause. The ever increasing number and skill of EF! artists is truly one of the most hopeful things we can think of. Please come help us howl the wilderness back into Texas.

### Where On Earth Will We Be?

The setting will be the Texas Hill Country, a limestone geological formation that is deeply dissected by streams and is noted for its scenic ruggedness and biological diversity. Under the hills along the southern boundary of the Hill Country lies the Edwards Aquifer, a vast waterbearing karst formation, which gives rise to numerous springs and harbors unique forms of life and much of the magic of the region.

For thousands of years, indigenous people lived in harmony with the crystal clear springs of central Texas. They held as sacred the waters that nourished them. The archaic peoples were followed by the Tonkawa, who like their ancestors camped by and drew life and inspiration from the waters. The settlement of Texas by Europeans brought an end to the Tonkawa culture, but even in more recent times, the springs have remained powerful spiritual and cultural icons. Only over the last decade has the miracle of the aquifer and springs been jeopardized by human recklessness and greed. For these reasons, the purity of the aquifer water has been a focal point of Earth First! campaigns.




Wildlife also suffers from the never-ending swath of the developers' bulldozers. Nine species are already listed as endangered in the Hill Country west of Austin, and about a dozen more are in some stage of consideration for listing. The unique nature of the Hill Country has fostered a high degree of endemism, meaning that many species' ranges are limited to some portion of Hill Country, or even to a single watershed, cave or spring.

Ever since the bust of the oil industry, the primary source of new wealth in Texas has been real estate development. Overgrazing and unwise agricultural practices have also played into the hands of real estate interests, since much of the land has become too degraded to support a rural agricultural economy. One by one, ranches on the perimeters of cities like Austin, San Antonio, and Georgetown get subdivided and covered with asphalt and concrete because there is no way for ranchers or their children to make a living off their land anymore.

Advocating protection of the waters and wildlife of the region under these circumstances has been trying, to say the least. Politicians, bureaucrats, real estate the high tech industry, and banking and investment interests are all aligned to promote the paving of the Hill Country. Hordes of yuppies escaping California's expensive, toxic Silicon Valley are oblivious to the fact that the same mistakes made in the valley are about to be repeated in the Texas hills. But what are the lessons of history compared to the money to be made sucking the last life from the land?

Of course there have always been forward-thinking people who are not under the spell of greed. This is where you fit in, fellow citizens of the Earth. Your struggles are not much different in theme from ours. Your redwoods make the yuppies' hot tubs, your tax dollars bail out failed Texas savings and loans. We are all facing the same domestic Republican rule and global One World Government (aka GATT). Come make your voices heard deep in the heart of Texas (which will heretofore be called by its true name: Aztlan del Norte!).

# TAKINGS:

## The latest arrow in the Wise Use quiver

The Wise Use Movement has taken up an obscure legal concept as its latest tool to roll back environmental, health, safety and worker protections in the United States. Regulatory takings—the "loss" of property through government regulation—is providing local and national Wise Use groups with a vehicle to pursue their agenda in the court room and legislature.

The concept of takings is rooted in the concern for private property found in the US Constitution. The Fifth Amendment, in addition to guarding against self incrimination, states "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." This "takings" clause protects the individual from confiscation of property without fair compensation.

Until 1922, the takings clause remained an unambiguous protection against the physical invasion of real property by government. In that year, however, the US Supreme Court ruling in *Pennsylvania Coal v. Mahon* opened the door to the indirect loss of property through government *regulation*. The Pennsylvania Coal Company claimed that local ordinances prohibiting mining beneath surface structures—actually a small community—restricted the use of the company's property to such a degree that the effect was the same as if the government had physically taken the property away from Pennsylvania Coal. Consequently, the company claimed that this "taking" required compensation in accordance with the takings clause of the Fifth Amendment. The Court, trying to find middle ground between the need for government to act and private property rights, ruled that when government regulation went *too far*, it would be recognized as a taking.

Of course, the Court's ruling must be considered in light of the expanded definition of corporate personhood that had evolved in the previous decades. In particular, the Supreme Court ruled shortly after its passage that the Fourteenth Amendment, ostensibly designed to free the slaves, also granted corporations legal status as "persons." This interpretation allowed corporations the protections of the constitution, although to this day corporations avoid many of the obligations real people are bound to. [*For further discussion of corporate personhood see "Letter to the Big 15" Samhain 1994 edition of the* Journal]

In the 70 years following the Pennsylvania Coal decision, the Supreme Court steered a course which oscillated, at times wildly, between supporting the supremacy of private property and recognizing an expanded definition of government's right to regulate the actions of "individuals." From the Court's rulings arose specific criteria for determining whether a regulatory taking had occurred. Was the government action final? (In other words, had you exhausted all administrative avenues such as obtaining a variance for that building permit the city refused to grant?) Did the action of the government make it impossible to enjoy any economic value from the entire property? If the answer is yes to all these questions, then a regulatory taking probably occurred.

The definition of regulatory takings, however, continues to be challenged and the increasingly conservative Court appears interested in moving towards enhanced private property rights. In the 1992 case *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*—a case in which a property owner sued the state over a beach protection act which prevented development of his property—the Court ruled that such statutes might constitute a regulatory taking. While the Court's opinion on Lucas was less than decisive, it sent a message to property rights activists that future claims along the lines of the Lucas case may receive Supreme Court attention and produce a shift in the Court's position on regulatory takings yet again.

Regulatory takings as a means to undo the gains of environmental, labor and consumer activists came into the limelight when President Reagan signed Executive Order 12630 in 1988. The order raised concerns that enforcement of existing health, safety, and environmental regulations could be considered takings under the Fifth Amendment. XO 12630's recommendation for avoiding potential claims for compensation by property owners was for executive agencies to avoid enforcing their own regulations too aggressively. In addition to confirming the already dismal leadership of the Reagan administration in protecting the environment, consumers and workers, XO 12630 gave legitimacy to a legal theory long brewing in far right think tanks and helped place it in the hands of Wise Use activists.

The Wise Use Movement has used regulatory takings in two very effective ways. Taking advantage of the judiciary's shift to the right, Wise Use activists have initiated takings litigation across the country. At the national level, the 1992 Lucas ruling gave a clear signal to the plaintiffs that the conservative justices would entertain future challenges to government regulation. Cases similar to Lucas are filling state and federal court dockets across the country. Earlier this year, *Dolan v. City of Tigard* overturned a municipal ordinance aimed at protecting wetlands and promoting alternative transportation. Although the ultimate ruling by the Supreme Court was again less than decisive, the result boosted the credibility of Oregonians In Action, the absolute property rights group which championed the Dolan case.

Perhaps more important than the actual courtroom victories is the psychological impact on regulators and the elected officials who oversee them. Waves of new cases from well-funded Wise Use activists can be intimidating to an agency that's already spread too thin or to the legislator concerned with the next election. Under those circumstances, endless litigation can serve to effectively freeze the wheels of government—if only temporarily—and shift the frame of discussion by lawmakers.

Lawmakers are being exposed to takings philosophy on another front as well. The Wise Use Movement has launched a major legislative effort to enshrine their interpretation of regulatory takings in law. For the past three years, takings bills have appeared in over thirty state legislatures across the country under the guise of "private property acts." Four states—Arizona, Delaware, Utah and Virginia— have passed them. [*Due to a popular referendum, Arizona's bill was overturned in November's elections—see article at left*] The bills require state agencies to conduct assessments for any action which may create a "taking." Other property rights bills require public compensation for any regulation of private property. Closely related to these bills are the local civil rights ordinances which argue that federal and state regulation—particularly environmental—represent an infringement (e.g. a taking) of civil rights. The ordinances require federal and state agencies to obtain local approval before taking any regulatory action.

This effort by the Wise Use Movement is both well organized and well funded. Starting in the late 1980s, the Pacific Legal Foundation, the Mountain States Legal Foundation, and other Wise Use law firms began providing workshops, seminars and other educational campaigns on the value of takings in promoting the corporate agenda. The American Legislative Exchange Council—a rightist think tank with deep corporate pockets, including Weyerhaeuser—is helping draft takings bills for local activists and more recently added "right to work" model bills to its menu.

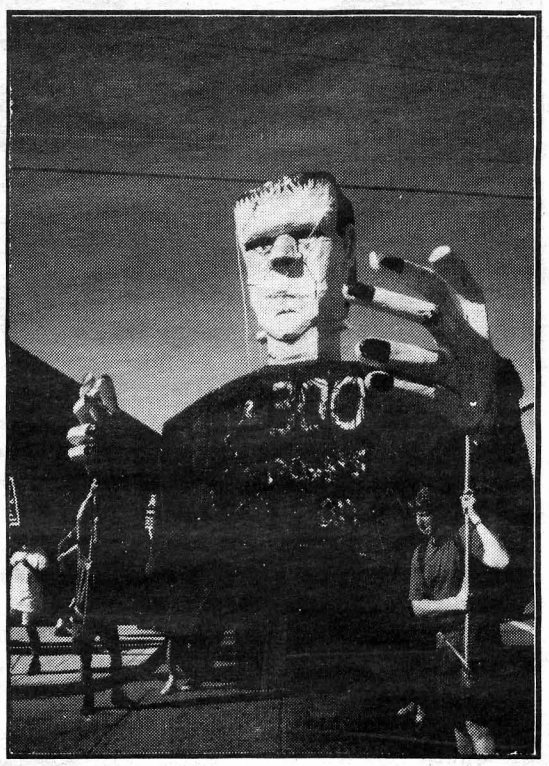
The implications of regulatory takings—either through litigation or legislation—cannot be taken lightly. We must redouble our efforts to expose this latest corporate scam.

—COMPILED FROM ARTICLES WRITTEN BY DAVID MAZZA WHICH ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN THE *PORTLAND ALLIANCE*, WITH A FEW COMMENTS THROWN IN BY CRAIG BENEVILLE

# Wise Use Wet Dream Interrupted!

BY JOHN BOWLING

On November 8, the Wise Use Movement (WUM) was dealt a harsh blow as Arizona voters soundly defeated Proposition 300, the State Regulatory Takings Bill. Corrupt politicians passed the bill in the Arizona legislature in 1992, but it was prevented from becoming law because community activists circulated a petition and gathered over 71,000 signatures, which suspended it and put it to referendum on the ballot.




All across the country developers, the mining, chemical, timber, and livestock industries, corporate bastards, corrupt politicians, bureaucrats, and other land rapers had their eyes fixed on Arizona, hoping that Prop 300 would pass. However, a broad coalition of environmentalists and public health and safety organizations crushed their dream.

In recent years the WUM (pronounce like dumb with a "w") has focused its diabolical efforts on legalizing their destruction of nature by passing "takings" laws. Takings legislation is a systematic attempt to gain unlimited access to wilderness, our health and safety laws, and our public monies to maximize their private profits. Of course, when this truth is revealed even Joe six-pack thinks it's crazy. But the WUM uses highly deceptive and misleading messages when selling their takings agenda. They trump takings up as "private property rights protection." They say, "It's our Fifth Amendment right." They claim that it "protects the little guy." Lies, lies, lies!!!

Fortunately, the power of grassroots organizing stopped them. Scores of environmental, women's, public health, labor, civil rights, consumer, and community groups joined forces across Arizona to raise voter awareness of Proposition 300. Although private property rights is a very compelling message in the state, particularly among the rural populations, everyone responded to the fact that Prop 300 was a taxpayer's nightmare.

A splinter faction of the broader campaign, including Arizona EF! and SEAC Southwest, created a 25-foot tall paper mache Frankenstein that was paraded around Tucson and Phoenix. Frankenstein symbolized Prop 300, The Taxpayer's Nightmare, and the special interest monster to be unleashed on the public if passed on the ballot.

Supported and transported by six puppeteers and accompanied by a critical mass of street demonstrators, Frankenstein successfully drew loads of free media and popular opposition to Prop 300. One of the campaign highlights was confronting People for the West at a Wise Use rally in Phoenix. With accompanying banners, Frankenstein stole the show. The Wise User's had rented a park for their rally and fled an hour and a half ahead of their scheduled closing to escape us! It was beautiful!

Although we successfully stopped the WUM here in Arizona, takings bills are pouring into state legislatures from WUM think tanks like the Washington, DC based American Legislative Exchange Council. Beware; as activists we will continue to be challenged by the WUM. Their goal is to deregulate their ecocide. Their strategy is takings legislation. Their tactics are incredibly well financed and increasingly grassroots styled with rallies, letters, etc.... And now, takings is even number eight on their "Contract on America." Are you gonna take that?

# Rethinking Environmental-First Nations Relationships

*continued from page 3*

•here in Nova Scotia, support by the Pictou Landing Micmac Band Council for Scott Maritimes to build a pipeline to discharge toxic, chlorine-laced pulp mill effluent one kilometer out into the Northumberland Strait, but away from the Landing.

Probably, in all of the negative examples given above, as in the Micmac Pictou Landing and in two other situations which are known to me, there are oppositional environmental voices which are marginalized by the native mainstream. The non-native environmental movement must not forget these deeper native voices and they must be sought out. Such native "biocentrists" are a relatively stronger minority within the First Nations than non-native radical environmentalists in the mainstream movement are. Native biocentrists have more credibility within their context, as well as a base of authentic tradition. Any union activist knows that one often has to fight the union "leadership" as well as the company. There is perhaps an analogous situation within native communities, with the "leadership" often willing to cut a deal with corporations and governments for some immediate, short-term economic benefit.

In many of the above situations, the abysmal economic situation of most native peoples in Canada undermines environmental/First Nations solidarity on environmental issues (over half of Canada's Indians are on welfare). The economic situation is easily manipulated by provincial and federal governments and their corporate partners, who can free up public monies for aboriginal groups or provide jobs and very junior "partnerships" in Earth-destroying activities—all to facilitate more industrial growth. Provincial and federal governments, whatever their political complexion and "greenwash" rhetoric, share a human-centered resource orientation to Nature, and are prepared to trade away the environment for corporate growth and short-term industrial jobs. Also, just as is the case with the non-native Canadian Environmental Network, government funding of native organizations reduces reliance on the grassroots and increases dependency on, and subservience to, the existing bourgeois legal system—and leads to "solutions" within the capitalist industrial economy. If an organization becomes too militant, there will be problems with the continuity of funding.

There is an evolution in the general social consciousness in Canada, which is belatedly favouring native Canadians. This evolution in social consciousness has its reflection in the green and environmental movements. Unfortunately for the natural world, this change in consciousness, while progressive, remains human-centered and seemingly unaware of either twentieth-century ecological constraints or the development in ethical thinking expressed in the philosophy of deep ecology. If Canadian society has a "resourcist" view towards nature, then this viewpoint will also define any resolution of aboriginal disputes. Thus any resolution, even if respectful of the rights of native peoples, would still be disrespectful of the rights of nature.

## Historical Context

The perspective and analysis on native issues has to be situated in the geological/ecological and human history of this country. Most importantly, it has to be informed also by a historical sense of worldwide environmental destruction and of the migration of the peoples of the Earth. The continent we now call Africa is believed to be the original centre of human life. Early human fossils have never been found in the Americas. Thus, most of the peoples of the world we now know, including the indigenous peoples of the Americas, are historically migrants from somewhere else. Thousands of years ago, people migrated from Asia across the Bering Strait, at that time a land bridge, and eventually populated all of North, Central, and South America.

This worldwide understanding, a necessary part of a perspective and analysis of aboriginal issues in Canada, is shown for example in Clive Ponting's very helpful but somewhat conservative, *A Green History Of The World: The Environment and the Collapse of Great Civilizations*. This is an important book for both native and non-native greens and environmentalists.

> *Most conservation biologists agree that compatible human uses of the landscape must be considered and encouraged in large- scale conservation planning. Otherwise, the strategy will have little public support. However, the native ecosystem and the collective needs of non-human species must take precedence over the needs and desires of humans, for the simple reason that our species is both more adaptable and more destructive than any other.*
>
> Reed Noss, *The Wildlands Project: Plotting A North American Wilderness Recovery Strategy*, 1992

Ponting documents the numerous historical examples of the degradation or collapse of the environment which pre-date and are not linked to the voyage of Columbus; that is, they are not linked to Western or Euro-centered value systems. (This article is not challenging the primary responsibility

of these anthropocentric or human-centered Western value systems for the contemporary ongoing destruction of the Earth.) One well-known example, which has nothing to do with Columbus or the trail of death and environmental destruction left in his wake, would be the self-inflicted environmental (and subsequent social and cultural) destruction of Easter Island by Polynesians. Easter Island was first visited by Europeans in 1722, after this destruction and degradation had largely taken place.

It is not helpful to present a romanticized view of the past as the contemporary indigenous reality. Original native cultures did place dramatically lower demands on the environment. Because some survived within a circumscribed area for long periods of time, they have real justification for calling themselves sustainable. But past relationships to wildlife by indigenous peoples in the Americas and elsewhere were not always benign and based on mutual respect. As Ponting and some other historians have argued, the evidence leads to the conclusion that aboriginal groups in Australia and the Americas hunted many large mammals to extinction. In the Americas, it appears aboriginals hunted mammoths, mastodons, giant bison, and American wild camels and horses to extinction.

> *Ecocentrism stands for a dramatic reduction and restructuring of the demands humanity is placing upon its environment.*
>
> Sandy Irvine, Editor of *Real World: The Voice of Ecopolitics*

## Ecological Realism not Romanticism

A romanticized view of natives in Canada assumes that "teaching" is only one-way, from native to non-native. Some native spokespersons, often prominent on the environmental conference circuit, articulate the same one-way position; that is, non-native environmentalists are free to endorse but not to question aboriginal positions. Disagreement by non-natives is put down as a lack of understanding, e.g., "There are environmental groups who have been very supportive to First Nations issues, however, there are some who do not understand our ways." Or, there may be more heavy-handed comments, and environmentalists may be explicitly told "to tread softly," i.e. to shut up. There is a fear among non-native environmentalists, which has some basis in reality, of being denounced as "paternalistic" or even "racist," if dissenting views are raised.

I think that non-native environmentalists who go along with a non-critical and essentially deferential attitude towards the native peoples of Canada do this out of a genuine sense of wanting to atone in some way for past atrocities and the dispossession of native lands. This is good sentiment, but liberal guilt is not the foundation for a realistic environmental alliance in the 90's. This alliance has to be built to confront and defeat the Earth Destroyers, who are everywhere at work on this planet. We cannot go back, even to a non-romanticized past, although we must certainly learn from such a past. This continent has a lot more people today than when the Europeans first arrived, and its carrying capacity has been severely undermined, as the destruction of the fisheries, forests and wildlife show. We can only come to terms with this and go forward, hopefully on a different path.

Certainly our industrial culture must be dismantled for any long-term ecological and social sustainability. At the same time, all cultures must be assessed on their environmental compatibility. Whatever is environmentally incompatible in a culture must be thrown out.

There must be a commitment to social justice for aboriginals within contemporary Canadian society. Progressive people should support and help initiate whatever social changes are necessary for this to be achieved, as long as such changes are just to non-native Canadians and do not negatively impact upon what remains of the natural world. However, it is important that there be an atmosphere in the environmental movement which fosters critical thinking and public exchanges between non-native environmentalists and native peoples about aboriginal issues and the assumptions on which they rest. This is not the situation today.

In building alliances with native peoples in Canada on a basis of equality, everything is up for critical discussion, including basic assumptions. The ecological shortcomings of contemporary indigenous world views need to be discussed frankly and fairly, even while recognizing that our main preoccupation must remain with the sicknesses of contemporary industrial society.

*The following persons gave valuable input to this article: Helga Hoffmann, Ian Whyte, Philip Fleischer, and Tom Holzinger.*

*David Orton, RR #3, Saltsprings, Nova Scotia, Canada BOK 1PO*
*phone/fax (902) 925-2514*
*e-mail: greenweb@web.apc.org*

# ARMED WITH VISIONS

*Clear as cut glass*
*& just as dangerous*

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SEND POEMS TO:
*Warrior Poets Society*
*Bancroft & Telegraph*
*ASUC Box 361*
*Berkeley, CA 94720-1111*

## BAJADA

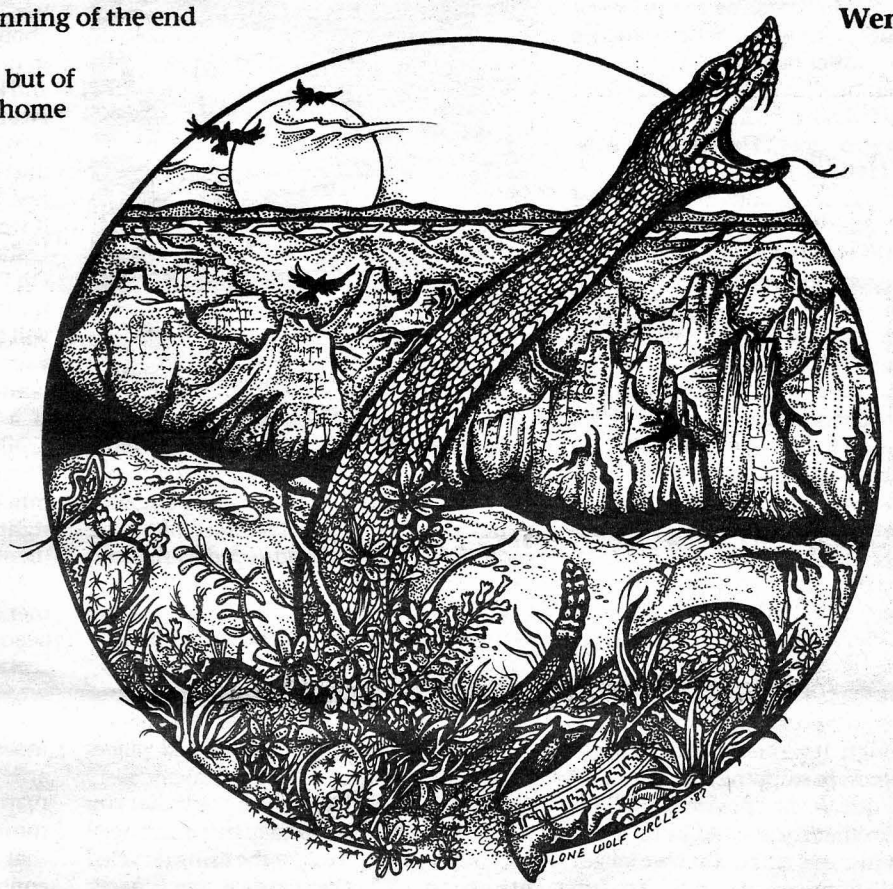
Saguaro, teddy bear cholla, lupine, ocotillo—
The magical arroyo you and I wandered through
Past the den where javelina dreamed.
Through granite walls
Our path paved with silvery, shimmery schist and gneiss
Over the ancient bones of the earth!
From the cactus studded hillside
You and I watched the beginning of the end
Of this place.
The loss I feel is not of you, but of
Saguaro, cholla, ironwood, home
Magic!

**Jenny**

## WOODS UNDER A FULL MOON

in the mist
a single tree whose branches
have caught the rain
and strung it like a net
across the night

**Wendy McVicker**




## TESTAMENT

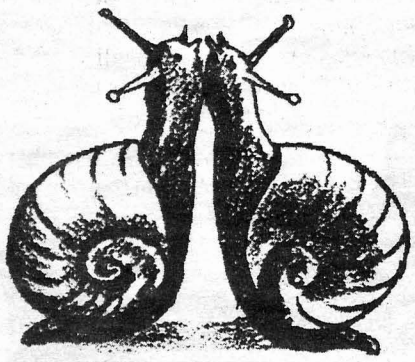
I do not want to live
On an Earth
Without wolves and bears
And forests
And wild rivers.

How many
Like me
Will die
Of a broken heart
When humans have finished destroying
All that is bright and beautiful,
And the world turns,
Run from a boardroom,
By greedy biotech executives.

Am I, too
An endangered species,
Whose sense of beauty
Finds no place
In the cages of civilization
In the evolving holocaust?

Like the monkey at the forest edge
I shake my fist
At the monster.

**Mary de La Valette**



## AT NIGHT I LEAVE THIS PLACE

At night I leave this place
When darkness surrounds and the lights are low
When the guards think I'm asleep.
I say the words that call my enchanted relations
And the deer's ears over the razor wire in the creosote prick up
The coyote lifts her head from the ground squirrel hole.
I call to them in a voice so low, only they can hear.
Before anyone can notice, we're walking together
Down a windy trail leading to a sweet berry bush
Along a mountain trail to a wonderful overlook
To the distant sound of laughter intermingled with
the drum, rattles, flute to the voices of my
ancestors and friends I come.
As I near, I meet the glow of your eyes from across
the campfire and a smile grows across your face.
We are Together even now.
Sitting on our haunches we drink, smoke and talk
Throwing back our heads we laugh at the goodness
of this moment with each other knowing that each time
it brings us closer to the time of Rebirth.
In the morning you will awake with only the memory that
seemed so real, The stare of my eyes fresh in your mind.
The hawk will fly away at that moment, the coyote run,
having completed the bridge between sisters and brothers,
reality and dreams.
And as the keys rattle, I lift my head with the sound of
your voice still in my heart, as a tear rolls down my face
I love you all. And they can never take me away from the circle of life.

**Rod Coronado**
Sunrise, October 4th, 1994
Federal Correctional Institution
in "The Hole" Tucson, Arizona

## CATERPILLARS

The fog finally lugs
itself from the meadow
leaving behind Red-winged
blackbirds to ramble
through grasses
and hardwood saplings
heads bobbing
as they peck for bugs
in brown dirt.
Clusters of white
flowered Yarrow
fill gaps
between the road
and useless fence
the rotting posts
returning to soil
like the old man
who farmed this land.
Down the road
yellow caterpillars
belch and snort
from their smoky
engines as they reshape
and claim these fields.

**Ron Domen**

# DEER SHIT FUR BRAINS

*continued from page 3*

Yo! Listen up!

A pamphlet written by the Montana East Side Forest Practices Committee, a timber industry front group, is being distributed by the Forest Service. At the Bozeman Ranger District Office of the Gallatin NF the brochures were found with the free literature in the front office.

The pamphlet is pretty crafty talking about fire as a natural way to maintain forest health, then leading the reader to the conclusion that (get this) *logging can successfully stimulate fire(???)* while protecting public health *and* providing jobs and wood products.

This pamphlet is local in its scope so your local Freddie may not have any, but it is a good reminder to mosey down to your local FS office every now and agin to see what kind of shit they are feeding the public. Don't forget to grab a whole bunch of the "literature" and "pass it out to your friends." While yer at it you might even leave some of your own propaganda, if ya know what I mean.

—RESTLESS PHLEGM

Dear EF! Journal,

As a former subscriber (via free prisoner sub) I would like to renew my subscription. Now that freedom has arrived I am making a little more than 12 cents an hour (not much more). Enclosed you'll find $30. The last issue I have sez yearly subs are $20. I am throwin in an extra $10 spot to help out with whatever needs help. A little thank you for the immense joy the Journal brought to me in my darker daze while locked up. Maybe it can help some other fallen bro/sis who wants to hear your urgent message. Thanx so much.

In the Spirit of Freedom,

—JB

Fellow Eco-Warriors:

We are a group of individuals who banded together and commited ourselves to the uncompromising defense of the environment. We are the only environmental group in the Philippines that presently engages in direct and radical actions. Our group of mountaineers, climbers, divers, nature-lovers, artisans, ecologists, activists, hikers, campers, rescuers, vegans, conservationists and others, is called "Volunteers for Earth Defense."

We are compelled to utilise the *Earth First! Journal* as one venue of establishing linkages and solidarity with other groups or individuals engaged in the same line of actions. Through this, we hope to foster future cooperation, by way of exchanging experiences, informations, correspondences and if possible, various action skills and techniques. We look forward to establishing a lasting cooperation that would broaden further and strengthen our ranks.

As a bit of info, should fellow eco-warrior groups or individuals decide to check out the Philippines or how our actions are, we are honored to offer our warmest welcome along with our modest assistance, free from the pestering feds and freddies. Prior notice for visits would be great. However our invitation excludes the scum-faced feds, corporate ass-licking freddies and other agents of destructions. Should these industrial shits come over and visit our country, we advise them not to drop by our terrains, for we will surely fuck up their lives.

FOR A WIDE WILD WORLD !

Shit fer brains is swamped with letters and this might get drowned somewhere, so interested eco-warriors are advised to keep a tab on this one. We hope that doing so won't burden a lot. The contact person for now is: Alex Rawa Terra/eco-warrior/Volunteers for Earth Defense,189 San Antonio Ext., SFDM, 1105; Quezon City, Philippines, phone: 98 12 42

Thank you,

—ALEX RAWA TERRA

Hey folks:

You know, every once in a while things get kind of tough. It can seem as though we make no progress in stopping that big eatin' machine we know as "progress." When things get like that for me, and I'm kinda feelin' low, I just remember that we've got friends in unlikely places. As a matter of fact many of you might not know that Frank Sinatra is one of our biggest friends. What, you doubt me? Well just let me transcribe a bit from one of his more popular EF! anthems:

Once there was a silly 'ole ram
Thought he'd punch a hole in the dam.
No one could make that ram scram.
He kept buttin' that dam.
'Cause he had high hopes.
He had hiiigh hopes.
He had high, apple pie in the skyyyy hopes.
So, when you're feelin' bad,
'stead of feelin' sad,
just remember that ram-
OOPS! There goes a billion kilowatt,
OOPS! There goes a billion kilowatt,
OOPS! There goes a billion kilowatt dam!

So there ya go. And if you still doubt our secretive friend just remember that he is a resident of the Colorado rivershed. I have little doubt he was actually referring to Glen Canyon! I suggest everyone go out and buy a copy of "High Hopes." I feel certain that Frank would be honored if this became a favorite fireside song of our tribe.

To: earthfirst@igc.apc.org

Hello, I recently picked up my first copy of *Earth First!* and was a little disappointed to have read in Breaking free of the Techno-Web that we "computerized fax fanatics" should try writing letters.

I am assuming that the author actually means e-mail, rather than fax, since I do not know of anyone that faxes correspondence rather than using the far more practical, economical, assured and *paperless* method of electronic mail.

You can't change the world by burying your head in the mud.

1) E-mail is instant
2) It's free
3) There is no processing plant needed for it
4) there is no fleet of *trucks and planes* required for it
5) And I think that this is the point that you folks should have realized first: it don't need no *paper*. I don't care if you're using recycled hemp or reused toilet paper. Paper is paper and it must be created and eventually destroyed. as well as carted around all over the place by big unfriendly machinoid contraptions.

Keep up the good work. Let's see some open minds rather than assholes!

—ELIAS TABELLO

Dear shit fer brains,

Earth First! Manitoba is trying to start a prisoner support group for activists all over the world. I need help! The only reports of prisoners that I get is from the *EF! Journal* and they may be too late, (they got out of jail already). There are other publications that I get prisoners' addresses from but they pose the same problem.

Mark Davis has expressed an interest in getting a prisoner support network going. He is right, we need to support our brothers and sisters in prison or they will come out broken by the system, etc. Will any and all prisoner support groups, individuals and otherwise please write, phone, mail or E-mail me about this! Thanks for your support.

Anyone interested in starting a worldwide "Activist in Prison Network" please contact us as well.

Yours in Defense of the Earth,

—DELPHINAPTERUS
EF! MANITOBA
15-222 OSBORNE STREET SOUTH
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3L 1Z3, CANADA
E-MAIL: UMREEVE0@CC.UMANITOBA.CA

Dear E.F.J.

This letter is in response to the Mabon '94 issue of the *Earth First! Journal*. Like many Earth First!ers, I first open to the "Dear Ned Ludd" section of the *Journal* to see what new and enlightening ideas are being shared. So you can imagine how disappointed I was when I read the ignorant letter to Ms. Ludd about feeding cows dirty disposable diapers in hopes of gumming up the cows' innards and killing them—quite painfully no doubt. I wondered if I knew any Earth First!ers who would do something that stupid. No, not th*at* stupid! I knew that letter couldn't be real. But then again, someone mailed it in or it wouldn't have been printed. Then I read Leslie Hemstreet's article "Some Thoughts On Paranoia" which mentioned there is an informant "literally living with EF!" How far will the "authorities" go? Now some things were beginning to make sense. Earth First! (and radical environmentalism in general) is a main target of the feds and their COINTELPRO type activities. The only other domestic social movement attracting this much attention from the feds is the animal rights movement (and more specifically members of the Animal Liberation Front.) And now, more than ever before, environmentalists and animal rights activists have been banding together in support (and direct action) to accomplish our goals—which we soon learn are the same. This support has been shown and strengthened more and more by the Journal in its coverage on animal rights issues, prisoner support information, and Grand Jury updates. Also, environmentalists are beginning to understand that Animal Liberation Front raids are the equivalent of—or at least an urbanized version of—Eco-raids. With this knowledge we realize that "together we stand, divided we fall" is more than just a cliché! Unfortunately, so do the feds. So what's the first thing that the government is gonna want to do? Divide us. And what quicker and better way to do this than to get us angry and bickering at each other by sending in an asinine letter about cruelly murdering cows. Think I'm grasping for a conspiracy theory? A little paranoid maybe? Well let's not forget the radical history that goes along with the radical movement. In the late 1980s, most animal rights activists and radical environmentalists had found enough intellectual and philosophical overlap to be able to work together on both environmental and

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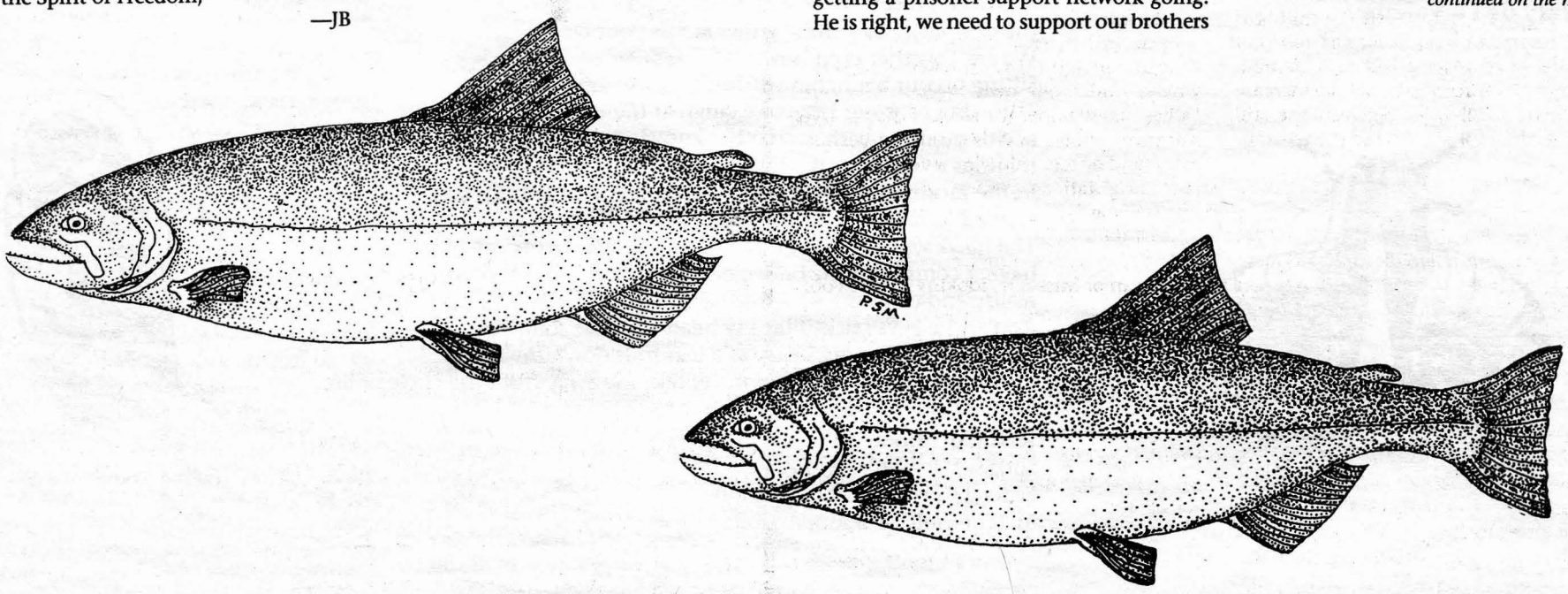

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animal rights concerns. This alliance apparently made the FBI think it was necessary to sow dissension between the two groups. (Members of the Black Panthers and the United Slaves know what I'm talking about!) And how did they attempt this? By sending a letter to the Earth First! Journal in March of 1989 that supposedly came from a radical environmentalist and that called on Earth First!ers to poison wild horses and burros. Fortunately, for us, this federal monkeywrench didn't work as well as they planned. And now, five years later, with the militant vegans pairing up with the militant tree-huggers the feds are back at their old

useless games. With this in mind, I suggest the environmentalists and animal rights activists continue to work (and wrench) together to build a stronger and larger movement. By cooperating and working out our differences, we can continue to share ideas and philosophies, expose Grand Jury abuses, and keep the feds one step behind us. All as we pay our rent to Mother Earth!

In Peace and Unity,

—The Vegan Treeman

Dear Sir/Madam:
Re: Earth First

Would it be possible for you to supply us with a sample copy of the latest edition of your publication? We believe it will fit in with our collection and your kindness in agreeing to this request would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

—R.V. Cardin
Serials Librarian
BC Parliment

Editors,

This is an open letter to the John Muir Society and Chad Harrison. Thanks for the article. I've written the letters and told other members about the issue. Please keep us informed of progress and setbacks and don't neglect to ask for help when the timing is right. A resurrection of the Sierra Club or at least reversal of a trend will be a tremendously positive force and hopefully increase cooperative possibilities between the still weak-kneed compromisers and the no-compromisers.

—T.A.D.

*The John Muir Society is a group of Sierra Club Members fighting to return the Club to its roots. The temporary address for the John Muir Society is 117 N. Shamrock St., Apt. 1, East Alton IL 62024-1149-17.*

Howdy,

I would rather not give my name, so let's just call me B. Baggins. I am a college student who is very concerned with the increasing destruction of the natural habitats and creatures of our land. For the longest time, in order to curb my frustration with the system which has so belittled the natural sanctity of our earth, I have supported mainstream environmental organizations *hoping* that some *hope* might rear its head. But as I see the problem merely increasing exponentially, as mainstream groups become less effective, and as this country progressively gets off the "environmental bandwagon" of the past few years, I have come to the conclusion that more desperate, radical measures are in order.

Along with my $15 for my subscription to *Earth First! Journal* (yes, I am quite limited financially), I also include my sincere desire to help in any way I may be able. This not the request of a silly, flippant 18 or 19-year-old freshman who's excited about something new. On the contrary, I am a 23-year-old who sincerely desires to be a part of your organization, and to assist you in your work in anyway possible.

Whether its sneaking around the cold woods in the early morning or licking envelopes, you will find me quite capable. I am an avid hunter and know the wilds like the back of my hand... and my tongue is plenty moist. So whatever it is you need —*you can count on me.* End of speech!

Please send my first issue of the *Journal* quickly as I very much look forward to reading it. Any back issues would be appreciated.

And do please inform me further concerning my request, for it is quite serious.

Death to the oligarchic monstrosity.

Yours truly,

—Mr. B. Baggins

Dear Shitheads:

General rant. Was in So. Cal back during the (interminable) road wars. Remember looking over my shoulder last spring as I clung to the blade of a D-7H while it was trying to push over an oak tree, seeing all these straights coming across the fields to put themselves on the line thinking, "fuckin' A!" But as the immediate action ended the wind died, the sails slacked and a bunch of energized folk waited and waited. Months later, after I'd gone home, they had a rally that I guess was pretty fun. But when our old buds from RAN went against GTE, I didn't hear much from my compadres from the canyon wars. That a bunch of NIMBY yups couldn't be bothered about the timber thang didn't much surprise me, but what happened? Did Ms. Soltani or the dude w/o bioregion forget the folks who helped grab that freighter a couple of years ago, or were those folks so focused on the road issue that they didn't or couldn't stir to hit the phone book fucks?

We're here in central Cascadia waiting for the other shoe to fall in the Sugarloaf and/or Warner Creek, and waiting and waiting. After the monster fire season, "restoration" and plans to salvage the shit out of much of the Northwest and Northern Rockies are full throttle, a bunch of political scum o' the West are fixing to split the ESA from crotch to eyeball with a dull deer antler, and some Audubon twit from DC is saying at the NFN conference (entirely too polite an event, by the way) that it's time to hunker down and protect our "gains" cause the new scene in politics is prepping to start kicking the environment's ass!

Fuck this! Defense doesn't win shit! It's time to start lighting fires and I mean everywhere; under our own asses, under our "allies" asses, under the asses of the poorly-informed public, and especially under the asses (and dozers, skidders, feller-bunchers, switching stations, yarders, graders, scrapers, billboards...) of those who make war against the land!

And if everyone moving about, whether to Katuah or Missoula, looking for the cool activist scene would stop waiting for someone else to light the match and spark that rag themselves they might find a lot of action right where they're at. Might look over their shoulder, see a bunch of closet eco-fascists taking off their suits and joining them. Time to get out of the trenches and go over the wall, folks. No skinny hippie boys for slackers!

Forever fucking shit up for the Earth,

—Molly Maguire

Sirs:

"You cannot save one tree (or an entire Forest for that matter) until your life is environmentally pure. If you use wood or paper products then you have nothing to say about the matter. If you wear leather shoes then you can't be an animal rights activist. If you use electricity then you shouldn't be whining about energy consumption."

These comments seem absurd, don't they? They obviously try to discount everything activists do. I think we can safely say that these statements are not true because no one is perfect. Imperfect people should not be discouraged form taking action in defense of the Earth. I think this is the way some people try to discourage us from taking action. Action is easy to criticize because the critics are just sitting on their asses, whining and bitching.

Now here's where I tease a different rattlesnake, to quote Dave Foreman. If the above statements are absurd and discounting then why shouldn't the following be?

"We cannot save one tree unless we deal with our own sexism, racism, homophobia, etc. How can we convince other people to change when we ourselves have our own "isms" to get past? We're not going to convince one single logger to stop destroying the forest unless we solve our own problems *first.*"

I think these statements are just as absurd as the first when they are taken form an Earth First! context. We're not in the business of solving people's oppression issues. When I go to an Earth First! meeting I want to save the Forest, the Wetland, or the Tundra, not deal with John's sexist comment or Jane's racist remarks. If a fifteen hundred old Yew tree was able to sit in on an EF! meeting, would the tree agree to have such things on the agenda? I don't think so.

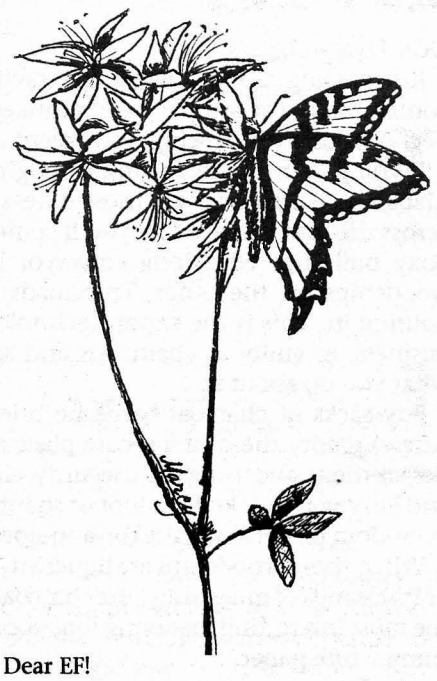
Gee, I'd love to help save that forest but I have to deal with something that I said earlier that someone found offensive.

I do agree that the "isms" are a very real problem and should be dealt with—but not during an action or even at Earth First! meetings. Obviously there are special cases when a particularly offensive individual is alienating a large part of the group. If the strategy is going to be affected, then kick the individual out. If one person has a problem, it shouldn't be projected upon the entire group and then become *everyone's* problem.

When I first learned about Earth First! I was happy to finally find a no compromise, action oriented group of people to belong to. We all believe that humans are not the center of concern so why should human problems be? Our minds should not be clouded by worries of being perfect, or worries of other humans being perfect. I am not in this to solve humanity's interpersonal relationships—I'm here to save what's left of life on this planet and to convince others to do the same.

—Devil's Avocado

P.S.: I'm a white male, so maybe I don't have the perspective of someone more oppressed than myself. I sometimes identify with such beings as the Woodland Caribou, Alberta Butterfly, Beluga Whale, Tall Grass Prairie, Poplar Tree, Right Whale, Black Rhino, and Peregrine Falcon—all of which are more oppressed than any group of humans.



Dear EF!

I have been a fairly radical deep ecologist for close to 25 years but have never subscribed to the *EF!J*. What an oversight! Anyway, I wish to correct the situation at this time. Please place me on your mailing list.

I'm including a check for $40 to cover my $25 yearly subscription and an extra $15 to help offset the cost for low income or non-profit subscriptions. Feel free to send the *Journal* to me in a neon envelope clearly marked "Radical Ecology." Note from my "business card" that I am in the US Army and perhaps should be paranoid. However, I strongly believe that my constitutional rights include being free to subscribe to any magazines and journals that I choose to. I am very vocal about my Deep Ecology views at work and most of my co-workers would agree that there is something seriously wrong with our "dominant industrial world view" that is fundamentally responsible for our alienation from Nature and each other.

DesertSpring is not an alias. It is my "real" name. I chose it for myself 17 years ago and legally changed it.

VISUALIZE INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE !

Sincerely,

—Dave DesertSpring

LWOD #6

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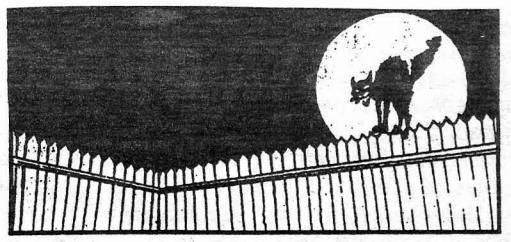
# DEAR NED LUDD



## A Forum for the Tactics and Ideas of Strategic Monkeywrenching. For Entertainment Purposes Only, Of Course.

Dear Ludd-huggers:

Just passing along a wrenchin' tactic we heard about that seems like a real contender for the annual green monkeywrench reward. You know, screws up the TechnoBeasts while being nonviolent or something like that.

If you live in or are passing through northern California, Oregon, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia or any of those states spewing woodchips in to greater GATT-land across the seas, chances are you'll come across woodchip export terminals. Giant boxy buildings with long conveyor belts on one end and giant mounds of woodchips on the other. Truckloads and truckloads of logs pouring in. This is the export technology of the deforestation business, as guilty as chainsaws and fellerbunchers. So here's what you do about it:

Buy sacks of charcoal barbecue brickettes (available everywhere) empty them in a secure place and paint them brown. Resack them, and using basic security, climb a woodchip mound and bury your brickettes a foot or so into the chips. Plant them at random places along the top and sides of the mound. Depart.

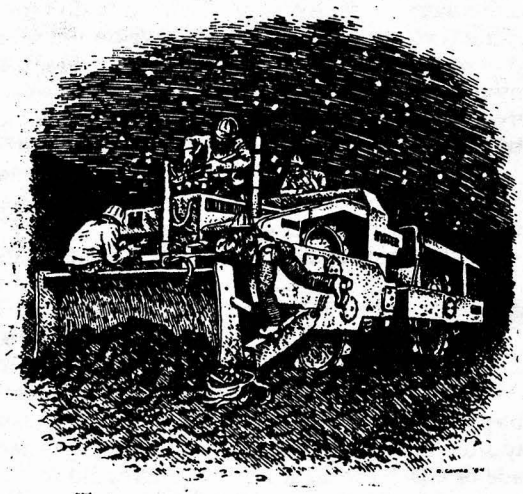
When those woodchips are liquefied in a papermill hundreds or thousands of miles away, the charcoal dissolves, too. It makes the most interesting looooong looooooong black streaks in their shiny white paper.

Oh! That pisses them off! Whole giant rolls of instant recyclable paper. How the TechnoBeasts rage!

Word's out on the international woodchip futures market that Danish and Japanese buyers, once they get a shipment with carbon in it, won't buy from that port again. Here's your chance to keep your neck of the woods standing and unchipped.

—The Brickette Brigade

*Editor's note: Charcoal dust also works!*



"They worked happily. Hard hats clunked and clanked against the steel. Lines and rods snapped apart with the rich *spang!* and solid *clunk!* of metal severed under tension. Doc lit another stogie. Smith wiped a drop of oil from his eyelid."

*Editor's note: The following guidelines are being put out by the American Pulpwood Association. Would be vandals are advised to take note... AND DON'T GET CAUGHT!*

Equipment vandalism can be reduced by remaining aware of the level of anti-harvesting sentiment in your area and by frequent patrols to check on equipment parked in remote locations, especially on long holiday weekends. Proper locks will often deter spur-of-the-moment vandalism by kids and bored hunters. American Pulpwood Association also recommends that organizations with exposure to the risks of equipment vandalism develop a security plan that includes some or all of the following daily defensive measures.

1) Block vehicle access to prevent driving within close proximity of equipment. Use gates or barriers of cut trees to block roads.

2) Securely lock equipment cab doors and provide locks for service access doors, fuel tanks, radiators and master switches.

3) If possible, secure all oil intakes with locks and screening material to protect the engine's lubrication system.

4) Install "lock out" switches on equipment to prevent unauthorized starting. These may affect either the fuel or electrical systems.

5) Park equipment in "cleared" spots that cannot burn over.

6) When possible, leave equipment near the homes of friendly neighbors who are willing to observe the machines periodically. Do not park equipment unobserved next to public roads. Otherwise, leave the equipment as far back in the woods as possible and avoid parking two or three machines together in one place.

7) Install motion detecting cameras to videotape all visitors to the site and motion activated alarms to warn if equipment is being abused.

8) At first sign of tampering, all oils should be drained from equipment and analyzed, to reduce potential for engine damage. Also, check all grease fittings for the presence of abrasives, such as sand.

# EARTH NIGHT NEWS

## MAINE LOGGING EQUIPMENT SABBED

More than a dozen incidents of vandalism have struck northern Franklin County, Maine over the past month. Since September, logging equipment has been torched, tires slashed, gauges destroyed, fuel lines cut, and windows smashed and kicked out. Most of the machinery targeted had been parked for the night in log yards deep in the woods, but one skidder was set on fire as it sat at a loading site sometime during the night of October 15.

Contractors who come from around Franklin County, as well as the towns of Anson and Skowhegan, say they are discouraged with the slow results from police investigations.

"People are concerned that if they have equipment out there, they're going to be next," said David Boynton. Boynton has been a lumberman for 12 years and works alone. His 1987 Franklin skidder was not insured.

"They're angry the police can't seem to put anything together, so we decided to form a coalition."

"This is hurting my pocketbook drastically. It will take a month to get everything back together. I've started tearing it down to repair it and figure it will cost at least $10,000," he said. "Not only am I going to have to go without work, but I'll have to spend money."

The reports of vandalism began in September in the area near Mount Abraham north of Kingfield. Jack Frost, owner of the J.W. Frost Co. in Anson, said his 20-man logging operation on Scott Paper Co. land is about seven miles from Route 27. During the nights of September 3, 15, and 29, $40,000 worth of his equipment was destroyed.

The motive behind the attacks baffles observers. Loggers don't believe the incidents are being done by forest activists and they wonder why local outfits that hire mostly local workers are being hurt. Frost said at first he thought he was being singled out; then others reported similar incidents.

Frost contends that until other loggers were hit, the Sheriff's Department and State Police dragged their feet.

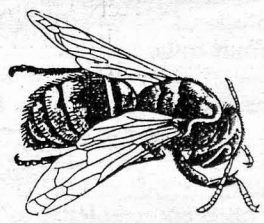
"It bothers me the way this is being handled. When we do something wrong, like having overweight trucks, they're right after us. We work hard to make a living, and then we get treated like this," he said.

But police investigators say they are doing what they can with the manpower (sic) and time they have available.

"This is a very serious problem and we are putting as many resources as we can on this," said State Police Sgt. Michael Sperry. "We are following up on leads and have asked the night patrols to be on the lookout for suspicious activity. We are looking at all possible links and expect to be getting together this week to form a plan."

## MONKEYWRENCHIN' BEE CAUSES HAVOC

A bee flew in the window and within minutes two girls were headed to the emergency room, a power transformer blew up, nearby grass caught fire and hundreds in Washtenaw County were without power.



It all started about 3 PM Wednesday, October 12, as two girls from Whitmore Lake were traveling along East Shore Drive. A bee flew in the window, startling the driver.

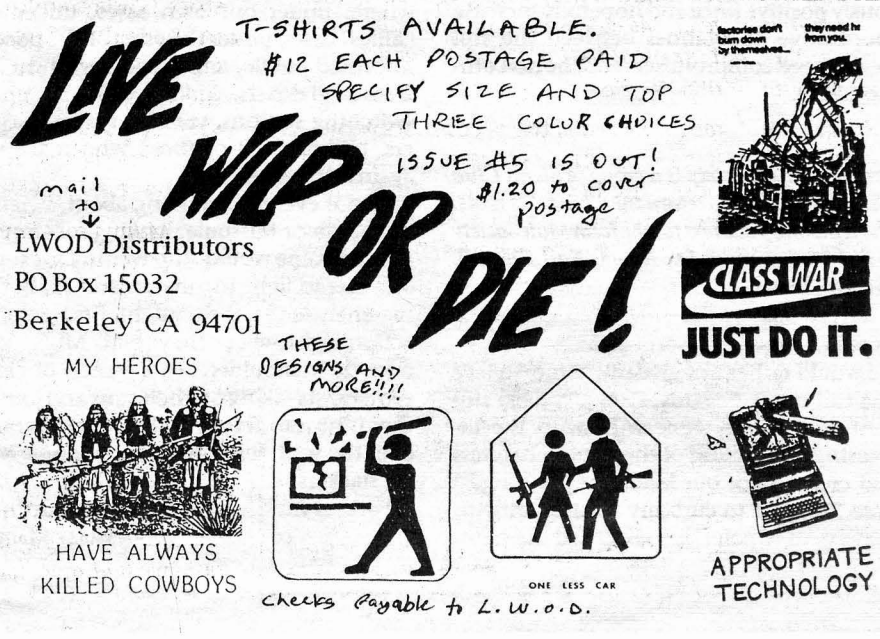
The car swerved into a utility pole, causing the transformer to explode, the wires to fall, the customers to lose power, and the grass to catch fire.

The driver and her passenger, both 16, were treated at a hospital in Ann Arbor.

"It's unlikely the driver will be charged because of the unusual circumstances of the crash," said Sgt. Dennis Grushow of the Northfield Township police.

"The bee probably escaped unhurt," Gruschow said.

—Associated Press



# REVIEWS

## Eco-Books for Kids

REVIEWED BY PEGGY SUE MCRAE

There are those among us who deserve medals of honor for the harrowing ordeals we have gone through to avoid further population the planet with our progeny. None the less, most of us still know at least a few young folk. A renowned educator once said that the best thing you can possibly do to facilitate a young person's learning is to read to them out loud. I agree, though being read to is a pleasure not to outgrow and a cozy alternative to the icy glare of the tube.

Here are two books written for young people that I would like to recommend, *A Swim Through the Sea* written and illustrated by Kristin Joy Pratt and *The People Who Hugged the Trees* adapted from the folktale by Deborah Lee Rose and illustrated by nature painter Birgitta Säflund. Both books are notable for their charming watercolor illustrations.

### *A Swim Through the Sea*

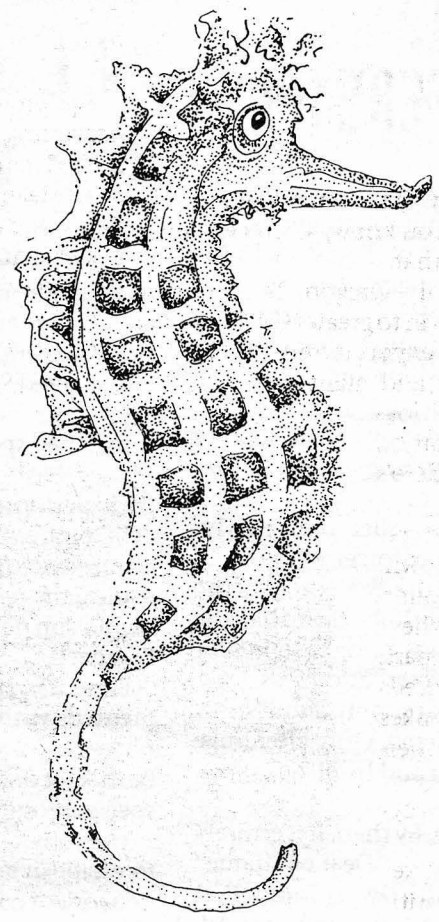
Written and Illustrated by Kristin Joy Pratt
Dawn Publications, (800) 545-7475 [free catalog]
$6.95 US, $9.50 Canada

A lot goes on in this book *A Swim Through the Sea*. Dedicated to the children of the blue planet, it invites interaction. I read this book with an active three-year-old and for maximizing fun potential, that's what I recommend. First, meet Seamore the seahorse. Seamore does a "where's Waldo?" thing on each page as he swims through the ocean visiting fellow sea creatures in alphabetical order, from admiring the amiable angelfish to zipping away from a zapping zebrafish. Seamore is hard to find on some pages, and therein lies the fun.

Three to four-year-old kids, who are just learning the alphabet, can be introduced to sea creatures at the same time. Besides the main sea creature featured on each colorful page, the borders host more critters, yellow-bellied sea snakes, honey damsel fish, hog fish and hat shells to name a few. But wait—there's more. Each featured critter has a whole paragraph that I didn't even look at look at while prancing through the pages with my young friend and our short spans of attention. Older children (including us) will appreciate this in depth look at life beneath the sea. Here's a glimpse at some intriguing facts: grouper fish create sonic booms with their tails, angelfish mate for life, flashlight fish use bacteria to create a greenish light.

*Manatees have been around for about 45 million years. Like their distant relatives the elephants, they are mammals that breathe air and have little hair. Manatees are herbivores and eat about 100 pounds of sea plants daily. With such a diet, it is no wonder that these gentle giants can weigh up to 3,500 pounds and reach 10 to 13 feet in length. Manatees spend most of their time eating and playing in the warm waters off Florida. Because they are very docile and have fanlike tails, some people believe manatees may gave given rise to the mermaid legend. Manatees have no natural enemies, but are often hurt or killed by careless humans in motorboats.*

*A Swim Through the Sea* is the second book of Kristin Joy Pratt's published before she graduated from high school. The first, *A Walk in the Rainforest,* received praise from both *Parents Magazine* and *School Library Journal*. Kristin believes, " anything is possible if you devote sufficient time and energy, and refuse to be distracted by limiting thoughts."



### *The People Who Hugged the Trees*

Adapted by Deborah Lee Rose
Illustrated by Birgitta Säflund
Roberts Rinehart, Inc., $13.95 US

The charm of *The People Who Hugged the Trees* is in the beautifully detailed watercolor illustrations of this rural Rajastani folktale. This "children's" book is one that I bought for myself. It tells the story of Amrita Devi; the Rajastani peasant woman who centuries ago led the people of her village in a non-violent uprising to save their forest. The actions and sacrifices of the people of Khejare village are credited as the beginnings of today's Chipko (tree-hugging) movement in India. The story is also a demonstration of the spiritual legacy that lies behind what is now considered Ghandian practice of non-violent direct action.

Much of the power and poignancy of the tale is lost in the adaptation. Historically, when the Maharajah's axemen came to cut down the trees surrounding Amrita's village, she clung to a tree and refused to be moved. She was killed with an axe. After she fell, her daughters rose to take her place and they also were killed by the axemen. That day several hundred people were slaughtered as they stood to defend the trees. The heroic sacrifice made by the villagers is acknowledged on the back cover. However, in the pages of the book Amrita Devi is shoved aside by the axemen and the villagers who hug the trees are not killed. A bloodbath is not a pretty picture, and it is understandable why the story is adapted for children. This story took place in the realm of mythology and in that sense Amrita Devi will never die. By their willingness to sacrifice, the villagers do make the Maharajah understand the vital importance of the forest. The forest then comes under the Maharajah's protection and each year the people remember and celebrate.

*Many years have passed since that day, but some people say Amrita still comes to the forest to hug the trees.*

*"Trees," she whispers, "you are so tall and your leaves are so green! How could we live without you?"*

*Peggy Sue McRae is a regular contributor for the EF! Journal and a known kid-hugger. She continually sends us art (that is such a short word for the beautiful things she draws), the pagan passage, and now book reviews. If only we had more like her.*

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## BUGS AND THUGS

### *(or, There's Not Much to do in Jail)*

BY DAVID BARBARASH (BACK WHEN HE WAS IN JAIL)

Okay all you closet teevee heads, listen up! Our wonderful teevee god has bestowed upon us a truly great teevee show, so y'all gotta dust off them remotes and puff up them cushions on the 'ole chesterfield.

The show I'm talkin' 'bout is called "X-Files," starring two sweet-and-honest-and-cute-as-apple-pie FBI special agents. Now I know how we all love our fed friends, but these two are different. Honest. The X-Files are the cases involving UFOs, space aliens, bigfoot, and all similar unexplained phenomenon. Our heroes are in search of the truth, even when their bosses are intentionally covering things up. Indeed, the motto of the show is: "The truth is out there." It's rumored that many of the episodes are actually taken from real incidents, with events like the famous UFO crash near Roswell, New Mexico frequently referred to.

So what has all this to do with the environment or Earth First!? It seems that a recent episode went deep into FBI files and come up with an interesting story line: "eco-terrorists." Yep, those crazed eco-freaks played a prominent role with some very interesting revelations for consumption by the masses.

This episode takes place amid the forests and clearcuts of Washington state, where the timber industry is being besieged by hordes of eco-terrorists, (this label must've been used at least a dozen times in the half hour show). Our fed heroes (?) are called to the devastated hills to investigate the disappearance of a-30 man logging crew, who are thought to have been murdered by the eco-thugs.

One feddie is greeted by a freddie, who first-off explains that, "Freddie" is the name given to him by you & me. They drive up to the logging site in a truck with a windshield full of bullet holes until a carefully concealed caltrop on the Forest Service road disables the vehicle. We get a close-up look at the implement and an explanation of its use. After hiking the rest of the way, they discover a monkeywrenched truck, complete with rice poured in the radiator (more close-up shots), sugar in the gas tank and gravel down the engine. Very nice work! Of course, tree-spiking and its "danger" to humans is also mentioned.

On an examination of the clearcut site, we find an 800-year-old tree cut down, apparently "illegally." The timber boss defends the cut saying the eco-thugs go around marking trees with paint illegally. The feds are skeptical (yeah, sure). Anyway, it's discovered that by cutting down this tree, the loggers have inadvertently released into the ecosystem, a dormant, unknown tree mite species. Now the fun starts!

It is learned that these critters swarm at night, attacking humans by wrapping them up in cocoons, and then sucking the fluids out of them. How's that for a just revenge? (Why was I the only one rooting for the bugs?)

The story ends with the timber boss joining his workers in the big clearcut in the sky, buggy style. The eco-terrorists are proven to be innocent of murder. The feds quarantine the area, and through "controlled burns" and poison, eradicate the critters while our heroes live to do another show.

Despite the corny story line, there were some good moments, such as the impassioned plea for the forests (and the Earth) from one of our eco-brothers, as well as the aforementioned tactical advice. Addressing clearcuts and ancient forests on a prime time teevee show... oh my! What is this world coming to? But more importantly, is Earth First! filed under "X," alongside alien abductions? The truth *is* out there!

By the way, X-Files beats Star Trek hands down any day! (Help! Someone get me outta here!)

Next issue: Are the Baywatch Babes Really Alien Life Forms?

# ANNOUN

## Hey, Y'all, Head on Down to the Headwaters Conference!

BY JUSTIN TIME

I've *never* put out the call for people to attend an environmental conference. *But*, invitations are out for the 4th Annual West Coast Ancient Forest Activists Conference (call (503) 482-4459 for yours). The dates are January 12-16, 1995, at Southern Oregon State College in Ashland. This year's conference is sponsored by the Laird Norton Foundation (Laird Norton was a turn of the century timber baron who liquidated forests in Michigan before moving to Washington, where the foundation still owns and logs timberland).

The agenda is chock full of reports from foundation stump monitors and petty bureaucrats. This year's Special Focus: "Reaching out to young people, other cultures and the 'mainstream.'"

At this same conference two years ago, the foundations unveiled their newly-paid-for seat at the head of the ancient forest table and the enforcer who would occupy it—Bob Chlopak. That conference, which began amid the excitement of the anticipated Clinton Forest Summit, ended with it being painfully clear that the foundations and their henchmen were in charge of just who was going to represent us at the summit. And we all know what a failure "our" representation was.

After a year of further failed strategy, the foundations last year simply didn't show up. But the content was, of course, just what the masters ordered. Only after huge pressure was a Zero Cut panel added (left off again this year) and by all accounts, that panel was the sole passionate presentation of the conference.

This year, I recommend that all concerned activists show up. By then, it is entirely likely that the same plaintiff groups that were behind last fall's "Deal of Shame" (also not a topic at last year's meeting) and the surrender of the Dwyer Injunction (not a topic this year), will have given up on the (co)-Option Nine lawsuit, as well.

I'll never forget that Oregon Natural Resources Council's defense for surrendering the injunction was, "the Deal and the injunction are just skirmishes. We plan to win the war. We plan to save all the old growth and have Judge Dwyer issue a permanent injunction." By the way, the going price for surrendering the injunction seems to be above six figures ($200,000 for Headwaters, the conference host) from the Pew Charitable Trust. The purpose of the grants? In Headwaters own words: "to monitor the *implementation* of the Clinton Plan in a tight campaign fashion."

We all need to show up because unless we demand that the proposed agenda be canned, we may never get the chance to force a debate on the failed strategy of the past four years. More importantly, we must forge a new strategy that goes back to our passionate roots—a strategy that measures success in how much forest is saved, not how big our foundation grant account might be.

So, given the timing of the event, I propose that in the loving memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., we attend, sit in and confront these foundation lap-dogs who would continue to undo decades of our work and trade our life support systems for pseudo-power and continued funding.

## HCP Network Forming

Grassroots activists from around the country are banding together to form a nationwide network dealing with Habitat Conservation Plans. HCPs, authorized through a 1982 amendment to the Endangered Species Act, provide for the legal "take" (killing) of endangered and threatened species on private lands. (In a move that hopefully won't foreshadow their performance in the present ESA debate, the mainstream enviro groups acquiesced to the insidious amendment, fearing the perceived threat the Reagan revolution posed to the existence of the ESA itself.)

Presently 28 HCPs have been implemented, with over 130 more in planning. Not a single approved HCP has been successful in the recovery of the species around which it was formed.

The long term goal of the network is to establish a nationwide database and network of communication to educate, provide independent scientific review, ensure legal compliance and facilitate policy analysis on conservation and recovery effectiveness.

If you are working on or watching over a ESA section 10(a) Habitat Conservation Plan, please contact the Spirit of the Sage Council immediately. We are requesting that you send a typed three-page document that includes the history of the HCP, species, HCP size, the names of the corporations involved and their attorneys (especially if they happen to be Lindell Marsh and R.D. Thornton), the consulting firms and biologists who performed surveys and the consulting firm that was given the thirty-year contract to monitor and manage endangered species habitat, the Fish and Wildlife Supervisor who signed the 10(a) permit and the environmental organizations which worked on the HCP agreements. We would like to know if mainstream organizations (Sierra Club, Audubon) worked with or against you.

Please send a copy of your HCP agreement along with your letter: Spirit of the Sage Council, 2245 E. Colorado Blvd. #104, Pasadena, CA 91107, phone (909) 338-5856.

## *Walk for the Forest Summer, 1995*

Imagine a thousand people walking from Mendocino County, California, to Missoula, Montana, passing through mid-sized metropolises and small timber towns, tying together the forest issues of the Pacific northwest like a giant game of connect the dots. Starting on June 1, 1995, from Willits, Ecotopia, the proposed walk would take us through the private land redwood kingdoms of Charlie Hurwitz and Harry Merlo. There we'd stop to gather steam at the 1995 Round River Rendezvous. Then it's onward and upward to the Option Nine Public Land Welfare troughs of southern Oregon's Siskiyou Forest. Waving cheerily as we march through Grant's Pass ("a place where they want to kick my ass," as the song goes), we'd make a right turn at Roseburg and edge over to Oregon's unprotected eastside.

Bending over at Bend (might even be a full moon) we'd continue northeasterly, and in the spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., we'd march on Washington. State, that is. Ultimately, we'd head for the roadless areas of Cove/Mallard for a logging protest in Idaho, making the entire walk a felony. Finally, on the night of September 1 we'd all get ceremoniously soused and stumble into whatever Missoula flat Jake Jagoff is lowbagging it in. There, we'd sever the phone lines (to get Jagoff's attention), take a body count, mourn the missing and declare victory.

A mere 1,200 miles or so. Interested? The idea's been getting good reviews and it may just be an idea whose time has come. The timber industry won't know whether to ignore us or gore us. The media needs a fresh approach to the timber issue. The Clinton administration will require a serious wake up call by summer 1995. And the people of these United States are suckers for a good old fashioned walk. And you know the best part. We get to get out of our f**king cars. I can feel my calves cramping already. Shoe up, everyone. Break in them Birkenstocks. Callous up them footsies. Lace up those high tops. We're going for a walk. A Walk for the Forest.

For information write to Walk for the Forest, PO Box 34, Garberville, Ecotopia, 95542.

## *Headwaters Road Show*

The Earth First! Headwaters Road Show will tour the Pacific northwest from late January through early February to inspire activists to come to northern California for a month of actions after the Round River Rendezvous this summer. The show will feature north coast activist Alicia Littletree with a Headwaters Direct Action slid show, and singer/songwriter Jim Page providing fire and inspiration. Our goal is to share what we've learned throughout this nine-year struggle while activating and empowering a strong direct action network. Now that the Headwaters bill has died, direct action is needed more than ever to defend Headwaters from Maxxam's chainsaws.

For more information, or to be a contact or coordinator in your area, call (707) 468-1660, or write PO Box 2347, Redway, CA 95560.

## WIMMIN GO OFF IN THE ALARM

The February (Ground Hog's Day) issue of the *Alarm*, a revolutionary ecology zine, will be a Wimmin's issue, a forum for wimmin's expressions and experiences, and a chance for wimmin to network internationally. The deadline is December 31, 1994, (okay, we realize that by the time you read this the deadline will be past; so call us if you have something to submit after deadline) for essays, rants, artwork, articles, letters, news, etc.

Subscriptions to the *Alarm* are $10 a year, or you can buy this issue for $2.50. Let's show ourselves as a force in this movement!

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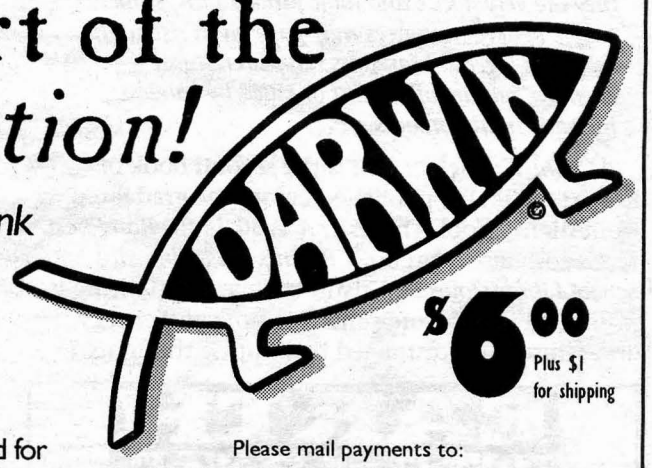


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# CEMENTS

## PAW Activist Conference

Preserve Appalachian Wilderness will be hosting a regional forest activist conference March 24-26 at the Hemlock Outdoor Education Center in Clifton, VA, to discuss and organize against threats to the central Appalachian bioregion. Activists in the area are currently fighting major highway construction, power lines, ski resort expansions, Forest Service abuses on the Monongahela, Jefferson, George Washington, and Allegheny National Forests, state forest cutting increases, and mining, gas and oil development. A better coordination of efforts is needed to fight the barrage of threats facing these mountains and an all-embracing, proactive protection strategy must be developed and put into action. The conference will focus on organizing a stronger network in the region and the development of legal, legislative and public strategies.

Any group or individual interested in attending, presenting or co-sponsoring should contact Karen Tuerk, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, 917 Church St., Indiana, PA 15701, phone/fax (412) 349-5936.

Sponsored by Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, Virginians for Wilderness, Central Appalachian Biodiversity Project, and PAW: Mid-Atlantic Biodiversity Project.

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PO Box 774, Monroe, ME 04951; 1(800)269-7464

**Earth First! Journal Ad Rates**

**$300** for a Full Page (14 3/4 x 10 1/4)
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NOTE: All dimensions are in inches. Half page and column inch ads are horizontal only, quarter and eighth page ads can be horizontal or vertical.

**ALL ADS MUST BE PRE-PAID!**


## The Judi Bari Defense Committee Asks for Your Help

In May, 1990, a bomb exploded under the car seat of Earth First! forest and labor activist Judi Bari as she drove through Oakland, CA, with fellow activist Darryl Cherney. The bomb nearly killed Judi, leaving her maimed for life.

Within minutes of the blast, the FBI was on the scene, and in defiance of all the evidence, arrested Judi and Darryl, claiming they were knowingly transporting the bomb. After eight weeks, the charges were dropped for lack of evidence. Yet to this day, neither the FBI nor the Oakland police have conducted a serious investigation of the bombing.

Judi and Darryl have filed a civil rights lawsuit against the FBI and the OPD, and have gained access to some of the agencies' internal files on the case. These files have revealed that the FBI's civil rights abuses were even greater than imagined, and targeted a broad spectrum of the environmental community.

With this evidence of FBI wrongdoing, Congressman Dan Hamburg was able to get the House Subcommittee on Civil Rights to agree to review the case and the role of the FBI. But the inquiry has lagged, and it is clear that without a massive public outcry the investigation will not happen.

It is urgent that a full Congressional investigation of the case happen early in the next session of Congress. Even now, as the lawsuit uncovers more damaging evidence about the FBI's involvement, Judi has become the target of a campaign of malicious rumors, innuendoes and accusations designed to discredit her in the public's eyes, chill her support and disrupt the movement she has worked for many years to build. While there is no tangible connection between this campaign and the FBI, it certainly mirrors FBI COINTELPRO tactics of the past.

Please join us in demanding a full Congressional investigation of the FBI's continued abuse of power and suppression of activists. Write to your Congressperson and urge them to call for such an investigation. The address is US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

We are also asking that you write Attorney General Janet Reno, and demand that she conduct a full-scale investigation into the FBI's involvement and conduct in this matter. Her address is Department of Jusitce, 10th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20530.

Please mail or fax a copy of your letter(s) to the Judi Bari Defense Committee, c/o Mendocino Environmental Center, 106 W. Standley St., Ukiah, CA 95482, fax (707) 462-2370.


*Plan your nightly doings by the phases of the moon and the spirit of the wild with the 1995 Spiral Moon calendar. Also, packets of 10 wildlife/activism cards, $12 for either. Support activism in the Blue Mountains and other remaining wildlands. Order from:*
**Karen Coulter & Asanté Riverwind**
**HCR-82, Fossil, OR 97830**


## THE FUND FOR WILD NATURE—*YOUR* EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION

BY BILL WALD AND LORIN LINDNER

Over the Halloween weekend, the Fund for Wild Nature held our annual Board of Directors face-to-face meeting. At that time we gave away nearly $30,000 in grant money to various hard-hitting no-compromise grassroots campaigns. We thought the Jour*nal* readers would be interested in knowing what the Fund is all about.

The Fund for Wild Nature was started as the Earth First! Foundation in 1982 by activists to support the protection and preservation of large wild areas, biodiversity, grassroots activism, and the integrity of natural ecosystems. Bill Devall served longer on the Board than any other member, and in 1991, he and another Board member suggested that the Foundation change its name and focus its mission statement on big wilderness and biodiversity issues. It was hoped that the name change might facilitate a broader funding base, but in no way did it change our ideals or actions. We espouse an Earth First! philosophy—no compromise in defense of natural diversity.

The Fund is one of a kind in North America. We disburse funds to groups and individuals engaged in cutting edge projects and have provided the seed money to such groups as the Rainforest Action Network, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, and the Predator Project—all of which have become effective and influential forces for progressive environmental change.

We are a grant-making foundation born and bred of the grassroots. We seek out and support progressive ecological ideas, strategies, and programs wherever they arise. Our primary function is to raise money. We then award funds to dozens of biocentric activists around the country every year. The groups we fund are passionate about saving wild nature and the Fund believes that these activists are the only hope for lasting environmental preservation. The Fund, almost exclusively, helps send local people representing their own bioregions into the field and into the faces of those who profit at nature's expense.

In 1988, the Fund started the Edward Abbey Deep Ecology Award—$1,000 given annually to an activist who has been on the front lines in defending the wild. Some of the past winners have been Darryl Cherney, Lou Gold, Jan Wilder-Thomas, John Seed, and Karen Pickett. We are very pleased this year to present the award to the inveterate, unbelievably devoted eco-defender Jasper Carlton of the Biodiversity Legal Foundation.

All members of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Board volunteer our time, so we have very little overhead—only recently did we hire a full-time staff person whose primary purpose is to bring in more money for us to give away. In an effort to reduce expenses so that nearly all funds we receive can be given directly to grassroots activists, the Fund limits face-to-face Board meetings and instead conducts bimonthly or quarterly phone conference calls. Most of our grants range from $500 to $2,000—sometimes just the right amount to get a newsletter off the ground or a slide show, conference, road show, or other educational, scientific, or artistic project going. Some groups without their own tax-exempt status have also received fiscal sponsorship from the Fund for a small processing fee.

Among the groups we have funded in the past year are the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Restore: The North Woods, The Grizzly Project, the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, and the Alliance for a Paving Moratorium.

Our funding cycle is now quasi-quarterly and we ask that proposals get to us no later than two weeks before our meetings. We provide information on how to write your grant proposal, and if we cannot fund you we can offer ideas as to what other foundations might be able to help. If you would like information on how to apply for a grant and what kind of projects we fund, as well as funding guidelines and cut-off dates, please contact us. In addition, if you would like to nominate someone for the Deep Ecology Award, we'd be glad to take your suggestions.

Finally, if you or anyone you know would like to provide us with funds so that we can ultimately make them available to some energetic and promising individual or group, please also let us know about that. Although we apply for grants for $10,000 or $20,000 (or more), we can always make good use of your contributions of $10 to $20, or whatever you can afford. And all the money goes right back into the movement.

Fund for Wild Nature, 5337 College Ave., #308, Oakland, CA 94618, phone (510) 524-9295.


**Long Term Editor**

Become part of the editorial staff of the EF! Journal. Thankless job with long hours and little pay. Send description of your activism, publishing experience and a writing sample. Must possess strong editing skills and an irrational love of Caslon Antique.
Women are encouraged to apply.

Earth First! Journal
POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440

*Offered in Support of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, Lawrence KS*

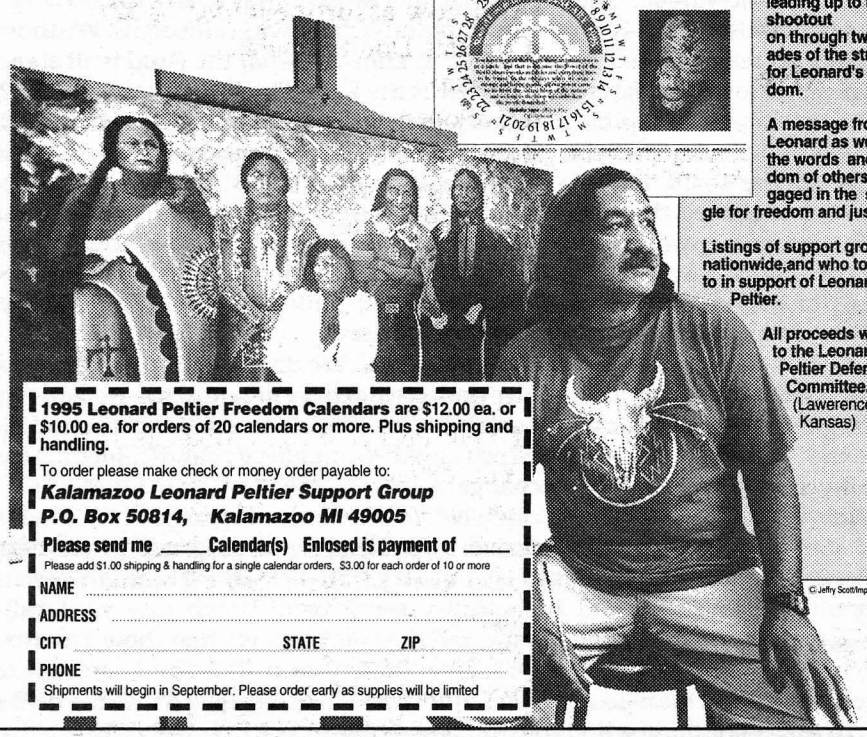
We are proud to announce the

# 1995 Leonard Peltier Freedom Calendar

**June 25, 1995,** Marks the 20th anniversary of the incident at Oglala, the shootout between the FBI and the American Indian Movement that left two agents and an AIM warrior dead.

Leonard Peltier has suffered ever since, railroaded by a justice system already predisposed to his guilt and scapegoated by the FBI to cover up their own wrongdoings. After nearly two decades in federal prison, Peltier has become the United States foremost political prisoner.

Despite the injustice he suffers, Peltier continues to be a strong leader among Native Americans, a symbol of their struggle for freedom after centuries of oppression. His unbroken spirit and hope find expression in his words of wisdom and beautiful paintings.The1995 Leonard Peltier Freedom Calendar honors and promotes his 20-year-long struggle for justice, offering an inspirational glimpse of the spirit of Crazy Horse.



© Jeffry Scott/Impact Visuals

**Inside the 1995 Leonard Peltier Freedom Calendar**

**Full color reproductions of Leonard's beautiful paintings, created while in Leavenworth.**

**Photographs of Leonard Peltier by Jeff Scott, photojournalist. One of the few granted permission to photograph Leonard inside Leavenworth.**

**Time line of events leading up to the shootout on through two decades of the struggle for Leonard's freedom.**

**A message from Leonard as well as the words and wisdom of others engaged in the struggle for freedom and justice.**

**Listings of support groups nationwide,and who to write to in support of Leonard Peltier.**

**All proceeds will go to the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee.** (Lawerence Kansas)

**1995 Leonard Peltier Freedom Calendars** are $12.00 ea. or $10.00 ea. for orders of 20 calendars or more. Plus shipping and handling.

To order please make check or money order payable to:

***Kalamazoo Leonard Peltier Support Group***

***P.O. Box 50814, Kalamazoo MI 49005***

**Please send me ____Calendar(s) Enlosed is payment of ____**

Please add $1.00 shipping & handling for a single calendar orders, $3.00 for each order of 10 or more

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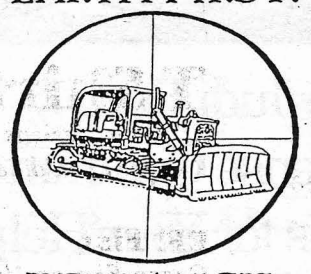
Shipments will begin in September. Please order early as supplies will be limited

BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND!

T-SHIRTS

EARTH FIRST!



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allow a few weeks for delivery)

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**Plan events and actions at your school for Earth Day 1995 & beyond**
**Meet hundreds of campus environmentalists from around the country**

Call for information today
**1-202-546-0263**

Sponsored by the student FTPC, Green Corps, Campus Green Vale, the University of Pennsylvania Environmental Group & 600 campus environmental leaders

# GO DOWN IN EARTH FIRST! HISTORY

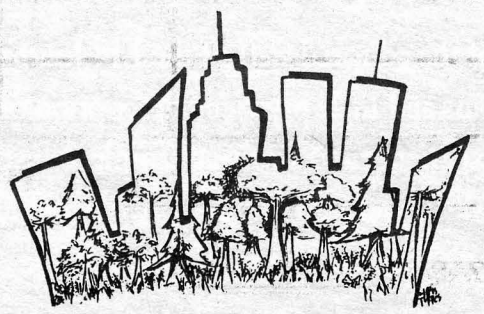
Calling for submissions for the 1996 EF! calendar. We are looking for dates of milestones in Earth First!/environmental history, pertinent quotes, photos, poetry and artwork.

Send ideas and submissions to:
Calendar Project
EF! Journal
POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440

# Wetlands in New York City?!

**Wetlands Preserve is proud to be an Earth First! center right in the belly of the beast - New York City. Most folks freak out when they come to NYC, so we want you to feel welcome at Wetlands. We're a grassroots activist center in a bar/nightclub in downtown Manhattan with great live rock 7 nights a week. There's no cover or minimum most Mondays and Tuesdays and Eco-Saloons (special activist meetings) are on Tuesdays at 6:30pm.**

**Roadshows and special guests perform here, so don't hesitate to call if you're comin' out this way. NYC area activists reading this ad should check out the Federal Land Action Group (FLAG) which focuses on Canadian and U.S. forest issues. Every third Tuesday FLAG takes action on local, national and international campaigns. We use petitions, letters, faxes, phone calls, demos and direct actions to defend our great Mother. All levels of experience and involvement are needed and welcome. For more information call James Hansen or Jim Ace at (212) 966-5244. Peace!**



**Wetlands Preserve, 161 Hudson St. NYC 10013**
**(3 blocks south of Canal St.)**

## HELP US HELP THE WOLF

**DEFENDING THE WOLF NATION IS SOMETHING WE TAKE VERY SERIOUSLY**

In British Columbia in the 1980's we were there. Using parachutes and aircraft we brought the B.C. Government's aerial Wolf kills to a halt. Permanently.

In the Yukon in 1993 we exposed the secret government base camp, and brought footage of their operations to the world. Under the glare of public scrutiny, the government killers slunk back out of the wilderness, far short of their extermination goals.

Our activists are working in B.C., the Yukon, Ontario, Montana, and elsewhere, destroying poison baits, disabling traps, educating the public - fighting a front-line battle wherever the Wolf is under assault.

But we can't do it alone. Our battles take money and equipment, and that's where we depend on you. If you want to support the front-line battle in defence of the Wolf Nation, then please do what you can. We are all-volunteer, lean, and effective.

Our direct-action approach makes it impossible to obtain Charity Status for tax purposes, so fundraising is difficult. As well as money, we are seeking donations of the following equipment for our interventions in Alaska and the Yukon this winter, and for regular operations elsewhere in North America:

- lanterns
- snowshoes
- VHF radios
- film or Beta cameras
- first-aid supplies
- cold weather gear
- ski planes (Cessna 180/85, Advanced Ultralites
- ATV's
- canoes
- cars and trucks
- camping stoves
- tents (large and small)
- aviation fuel
- provisions
- computers (PC & laptops)
- office space in various cities
- snowmobiles

**"[The wolf] is one of the most highly evolved social mammals in the world... If we can't extend an ethical concern to the wolf, we don't have an environmental ethic to sustain us."**
— Dr. John Theberge, wolf biologist

O I want to be a Friend of the Wolf! I have enclosed $_____ to help equip Project Wolf.
(Any donation qualifies for Friends of the Wolf membership.)
O I am sending the following supplies or equipment:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

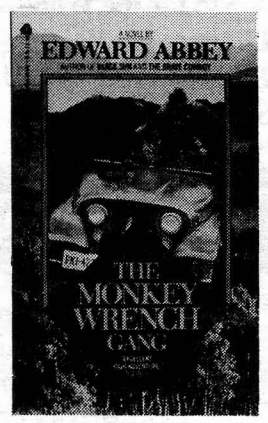
Please send your donations to: Friends of the Wolf B.C.
PO Box 2983
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3X4
Canada
(604) 290-9256

# EARTH FIRST! GOODS

## Books

**Earth First! Songbook**
*77 songs/33 artists/Guitar Chords/Info—$10*

**ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching**
(1993) 3rd edition
*By Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood*
*Ned Ludd Books*
*350 pages—$18*




**If An Agent Knocks**
*In Spanish & English*
*15 pages—$1*

**The Monkeywrench Gang**
*By Edward Abby*
*Fiction*
*387 pages—$6*

**A Sand County Almanac**
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*By Aldo Leopold*
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*By Judi Bari, 89 pages—$12*

**Waste of the West: Public Lands Ranching**
*By Lynn Jacobs, 602 pages—$28*

**Wilderness on the Rocks**
*By Howie Wolke*
*Ned Ludd Books, 240 pages—$15*

### BACK ISSUES

We have a limited selection of Earth First! Journal back issues back to 1984. They are only $1.50 each, and can be ordered using the merchandise order form. Be the first on your block to have an almost complete set. Hurry, cause they're disappearin' like the ozone layer.

## T-Shirts

*All t-shirt designs are available in XXL for an additional $3*

**EF! Fist**
*Green Fist on Unbleached, M, L, XL—$10*
*Black on green, M, L, XL—$12*
*Multi-color on black or forest green M, L, XL—$13.50*

**No Fucking Compromise**
*Black, M, L, XL—$12*

**EF! Tools**
*Unbleached, M, L, XL—$10*

**Free the Earth**
*Turquoise, M, L, XL—$12*

**A Higher Law— Unbroken Wilderness Forever**
*Multi-color on unbleached, M, L, XL—$12*

**Visualize Direct Action**
*Black on unbleached, M, L, XL—$10*

## Primers (free!)

**Earth First! Primer**
*Earth First! information—8 pgs.*

**Headwaters Forest**
*Northern California's largest tract of virgin old-growth redwoods—4 pgs.*

**Not One More Road**
*Cars and roads really bite—4 pgs.*

**Trinkets & Snake Oil**
*EF! Merchandise catalog—4 pgs.*

**Wake Up!**
*Post-industrial vision stuff—4 pgs.*

**War on the Bear**
*Bear population in decline!—4 pgs.*

**Wildfire!**
*Fire ecology and timber salvage—4 pgs.*

## Bumperstickers

### $1 each, except as marked

- American Wilderness: Love it or Leave it Alone
- Another Mormon on Drugs
- Anti-cow assortment *(doz. @ $2)*
- Copulate Don't Populate
- Darwin
- Developers Go Build in Hell
- Don't Like Environmentalists? Put Them Out of Work
- Dream Back the Bison, Sing Back the Swan
- Earth First!
- Fight The Power!
- Hayduke Lives!
- I'd Rather Be Monkeywrenching
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- Love Your Mother, Don't Become a Father
- Love Your Mother, Don't Become One
- Native
- Nature Bats Last
- Not Politically Correct
- Pay Your Rent, Work For The Earth
- Question Technology
- Real Men Don't Shoot Wolves
- Real Men Get Vasectomies
- Rescue the Rainforest
- Resist Much, Obey Little
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- Stop Clearcutting *(on cheap paper @ .50 ea)*
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# Music and More

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**"Creatures From the Black Saloon"**
**"Highway Cafe of the Damned"**
**"Paint Me on Velvet"**
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Tapes— $10 • CD— $15

## Darryl Cherney
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**"A Pocketful of Rocks"**— $10
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**"Make a Change"**—$12
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**"As American As You"**— $12

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**"Enquiring Minds"**— $10

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Tape— $12 • CD— $15
**"Animal"**— $12
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with John Seed, environmental songs for kids
Tape— $12 • CD—$15

## Peg Millett
•NEW• **"Clear Horizon"**
Tape— $12 • CD— $17
*The CD contains all songs from the tape plus eleven songs from Gentle Warrior.*
**"Gentle Warrior"**— $12

## Casey Neill
**"Pawprints"**— $12

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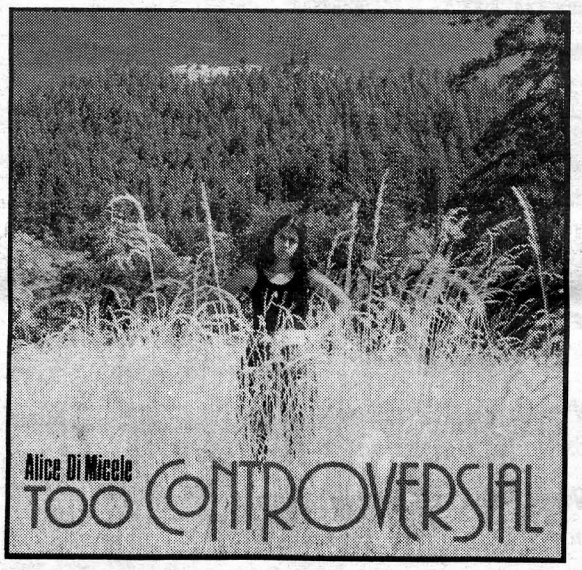


## Joanne Rand
**"Live"**—$12
**"Choosing Sides"** Tape— $12 • CD— $15
**"Home"** —$12

## Walkin' Jim Stoltz
•NEW• **"The Vision"**— $10
**"A Kid for the Wild"**— $10
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## More EF! Stuff

**Caps** *(cotton, adjustable)*
*Tan $10*
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*Green Forest Camo $10*
*Desert Camo $10*

**Patches**
*Earth First! Fist $2.50*

**Rubber Stamps** *(wood block, 1 1/2" x 2")*
*Earth First! Fist $5*
*Tools $5*

**Silent Agitators**
*EF! Fist 30/$1.50*
*EF! Tools 30/$1.50*
*No Deal, Assholes 30/$1.50*

**Window Stickers**
*Earth First! Fist 4/$1*
*No Cows 6/$1*

**HEY!** Ya wanna make some extra dough and be cool and radical at the same time? How's about selling subscriptions to the EF! Journal? It's fun, it's easy, and you make $5 a sub (except on one to yourself). Simply write your name in the grey box below and when we get it with $25 (or more) we'll send you a check! **WOW!!!**

$5

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Yule 94

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**Phoenix EF!**
POB 8795, Phoenix, AZ 85066
**Arizona Wildlands Museum**
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**Northcoast EF!**
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(707) 839-5847
**Redwood Action Team**
POB 34, Garberville, Ecotopia 95542
(707) 468-1660
**Mendocino Earth First!**
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(707) 468-1660
**Sonoma County EF!**
POB 7544, Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 523-1229
**Bay Area EF!**
POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516
Bay Area EF! Hotline (510) 848-8724
**Santa Cruz EF!**
POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
(408) 425-3205
***Western Wolves Infoletter***
18032-C Lemon Dr #127
Yorba Linda, CA 92686
**Orange County EF!**
POB 4960-593, Irvine, CA 92716
(714) 451-3578
**Los Angeles EF!**
POB 4381, N. Hollywood, CA 91617
(818) 906-6833
**Alluvial EF!**
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**Michael Lewinski**
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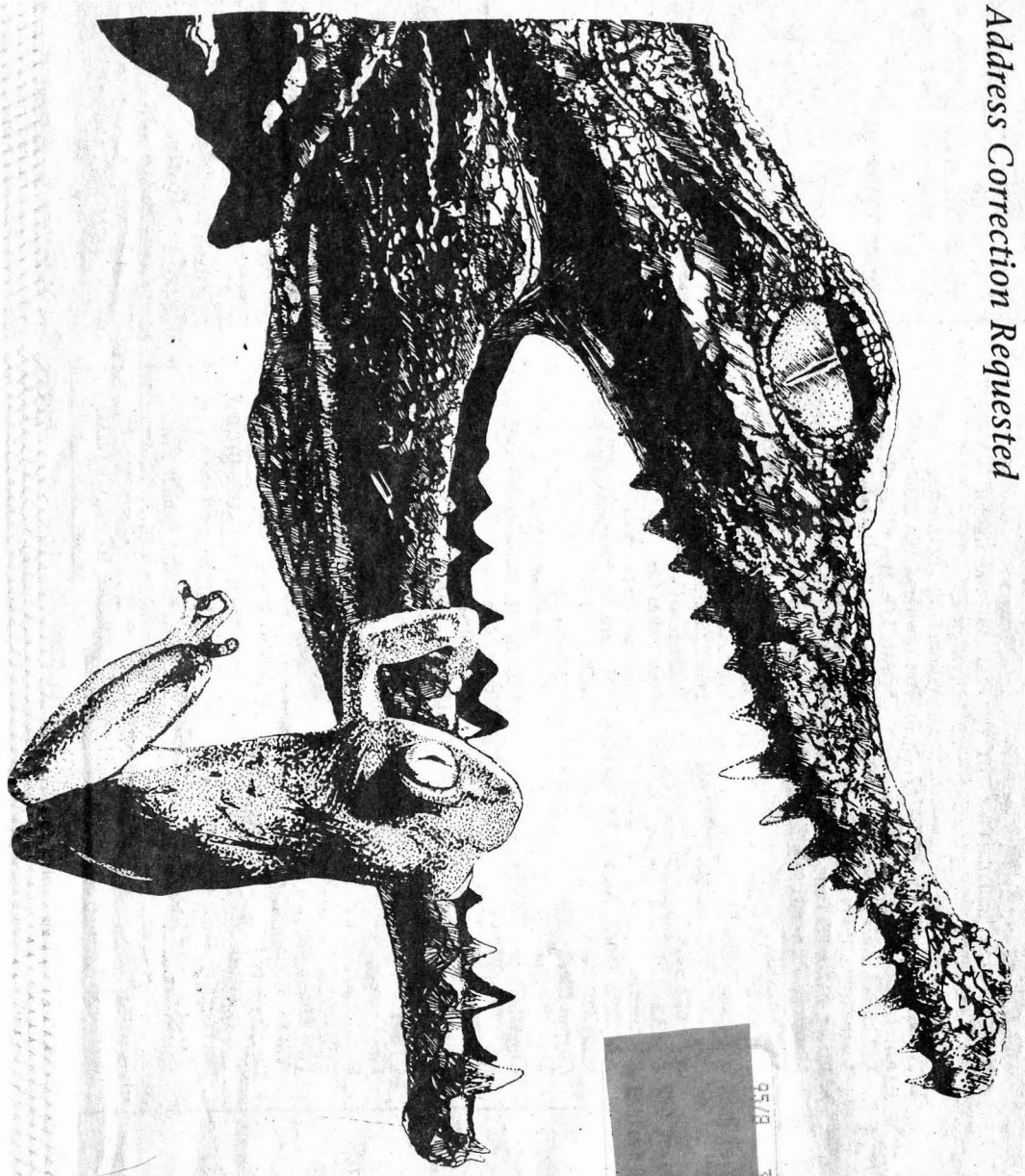

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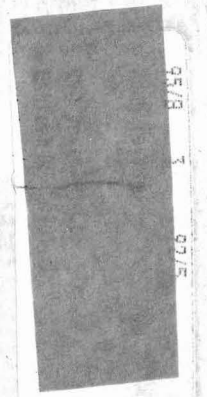

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